WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

VOL. IV NO. 239 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
11th	Oct.	Karmala ..	9000	.. ..	..
15th	..	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
22nd	..	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
29th	..	Nellore ..	7000	.. ..	..
5th	Novr.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th	..	Kashmir ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
26th	..	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
3rd	Decr.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th	..	Khyber ..	9000	.. ..	..
17th	..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th	..	Nagpur ..	7000	.. ..	..
31st	..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
3rd Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa *	11000
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*6th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
*10th Oct.	Linga	Karachi direct.
10th Oct.	Upada	Calcutta direct
11th Oct.	Chakla	Persian Gulf extra.
11th Oct.	Karoa	E. S. Africa via Mormugao.
16th Oct.	Berbera	Middlesboro via Suez Portsaid and Genoa

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys,
Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Banyei Maru	S. Tomozawa	2844	2nd Oct	14th Oct.
Yokohama Maru	S. Hirata	4146	9th Oct.	19th Oct
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	14th Oct.	20th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th Oct	29th Oct
Yokoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4008	19th Oct.	31st Oct.
Tokumi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	25th Oct.	5th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	23rd Oct.	31st Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.

For Freight appiy to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct
City of Birmingham	A&C	7446	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Marseilles	555	883	430	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool..	600	90	52	078
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	943	..	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
S. S. Standard	1461	Arrived.	7th Oct.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	Arrived.	12th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 10th October.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 13th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius: ...

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tsingtau
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550 400

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,300

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & CHINA & MALAY STATES	JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of 300 Tons of Victoria Steam Coal, 8 Bales of Hassians, 90 Bales of Yarn, and a large quantity of Loose Yarn.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the compound of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mills, at De Lisle Road, the following:—

300 tons Victoria Steam Coal, 8 bales of Hassians, 29 bales of yarn No. 6½s. (each bale of 400 lbs.), 31 bales of yarn No. 10s. 144 lbs. loose yarn No. 6s, 388 lbs. loose yarn No. 6½s. 180 lbs. loose yarn No. 10s. 352 lbs. loose yarn No. 14½s, 97 lbs. loose yarn No. 20½s.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY. (fetching good interest), at British Hotel Lane, opposite Messrs. Lipton's Ld., Apollo Street Fort.

Under instructions from S. N. Gazder, Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 9 and 103, New Nos. 4832 and 4952, admeasuring about 1,575 square yards and situate at 25, 29, 31, 33, and 35, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort and consisting of two separate buildings, one of which consists of a ground and first floor and is let for Rs. 6,000 per year to Messrs. Duke and Sons, and the other is consisted of a three-storied building, which is likely to realise an amount of about Rs. 8,000 per year and is at present occupied by the said Company.

Offers will be received for either buildings separately or for the whole property on or before the 15th October, 1916 by the said Liquidator, at the Office of the Company, in British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Oct., 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred Victoria in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MANDVI BUNDER.

Under instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 244 of 1908. (Walbai vs. Heerabai) of the estate of Ramji Govindjee, deceased and pursuant to the orders and powers contained in the Consent Decree passed by the High Court of Bombay in the said suit on the 9th of January 1911 and also pursuant to the direction contained in the consent order passed by the said Court on the 27th January, 1916, Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction at the premises TO-MORROW Saturday the 7th day of October 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the immoveable property undermentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mandvi Bunder in the Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of Essaji Hassaji Street outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 542, 543, 741, 543, 741, 1427 New Nos. 6195 Old survey Nos. 572, 3/573, 1/573, 2/573, 574-575 and New Survey No. 2520 for quit or ground rent and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1476 and Street Nos. 31 and 37 Essaji Street and standing in the name of the said Bhagbai widow of Govindji Panjoo and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths another square yard (144 4/9 square yards.) or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Gokaldas Madhavji, on or towards the West by the said Essaji Hassaji Street on or towards the North by the property of Hansraj Morarji and beyond that by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Tapidass Varajdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road in Fort in Old Agra Bank Building or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 10th October, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 126, 109-111: Case No. 92, 130: 1st Nowroji Hill Road, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Building Street No. 112?. Case No. 85, East Agripada.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th October, 1916.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.— Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kaliar
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAWAL.—Siqueira & Son.
BIKANIR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—(Taj Mahal Hotel)—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
CAWNPORE.—Brijmohanlal Narondas Modi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sbet & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI.—Dr. C. H. Deshpande.
HYDERABAD, SIND.—Jetbmal Tirathsingh.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI (Camp).—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Rs. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Serabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.— C. A. Kaji.
THANA, opposite Railway station.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—TELEPHONE FOREMAN for temporary up-country work. Apply to Crompton's BOMBAY, Ltd., Appollo St., with testimonials. 5507

WANTED—Pupils for Violin, Mandolina and other stringed instruments by a qualified Ex. Band Master. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED—A Gujrati HINDU CLERK with good handwriting. Knowledge of Typewriting essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5502

WANTED—At once ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and OVERSEERS competent in surveys, buildings, road and masonry works, etc., out of Bombay. Only really qualified men of actual experience and first class references need apply. State remuneration expected to Box No. 248 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5506

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE in Persian for the Murud High School. Pay Rs. 40. Apply at once to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Dewan's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 3rd October, 1916. 5505

WANTED—An intelligent MALE TELEPHONE OPERATOR. One who can write and speak English clearly and correctly and do other clerical work. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month according to qualifications. Apply personally to Chief Engineer of Distribution. The TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO., Lalwadi. 5487

WANTED—SOLE AGENT at Bombay for the sale fire-clay goods, such as fire bricks, fire-clay, seating-blocks, flue covers, etc., and glazed stoneware pipes dramage or sewerage pipe's, roofing and flooring tiles, etc., manufactured by the P. P. Co., Ltd.

Please apply stating terms of agency to the DIRECTORS, P. P. Co., Ltd., Jabbalpore. 5360

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY, pay up to one thousand rupees and free quarters and conveyance.

Absolutely essential to possess thorough knowledge of English and Sanskrit. No one who does not possess these qualifications need apply. Applications must be accompanied with photographs (which will not be returned) and testimonials which must reach this office before 1st November. Apply to:—

RANJIT SINGH,
Ag. Private Secretary,
5392 Alwar State.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—If you have any second-hand Boilers, Steam Engines, Oil or Gas Engines, Engineering Plant and Tools, Water Tanks, etc., etc., that you wish to dispose of, you can do so by applying to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5427

A WONDERFULLY CHEAP BARGAIN. —A Quad Royal Wharfdale PRINTING MACHINE costing before War Rs. 6,000, now more valuable, not easily procurable too, will go very cheap. Open to inspection.

A Simplex No. 100 CIGARETTE MACHINE is also for sale.

BUYERS WILL BE LUCKY INDEED. —To avoid disappointment, apply sharp to:—THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO.,

Patronised by H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.,
5441 BOWRINGPET, S. INDIA.

TO BE LET

DECENT CANOE VICTORIA, with Waler Horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5467

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY—To be let for cold season suitable for Rajas and Princes. Two furnished bungalows in one compound to be let for November and December. Nice gardens, extensive compound, servants' quarters and large stabling accommodation. Commands a charming view of sea as well as land. Apply to Box No. 238 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5476

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the undersigned, have started business as Freight Brokers as from 1st October last, under the name and style of BYRNE PITAMBER & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1916.

C. H. BYRNE
JIVANDAS PITAMBER.

5509

FOR HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS OR DEALERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FIRST CLASS, LONDON CEMENT.

JOHNSON & Co.'s "Elephant" Brand recently arrived for sale 1000 casks at less than present market cost, to be sold in lots of 250 or whole. Apply or write with offers to:—

B. P. MADAN,
297, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opposite Whiteaway.

5508

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 7, Malharreo Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the resolutions (mentioned in the Notice, dated 25th September, 1916, sent to the Shareholders) passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 15th day of September, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
TARACHAND AND MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 25th September, 1916. 5445

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1916, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January 1917:—

B. Miscellaneous country stores
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. All stores must be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th September, 1916. 5225

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, EXCAVATORS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, PUMPING PLANT, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, 24th October, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th September, 1916. 5409

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS.

5399

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

WE beg to inform ALL MOTORISTS that we shall sell PETROL at Re. 1-4-6 per gallon FOR CASH.

AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
New Queen's Road.

5th October, 1916 5503

NOTICE.

CHANDA COAL PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LTD.

THE Durgapur Colliery of the above Syndicate together with all its Machinery and Output of Coal is pledged with the undersigned the Bankers and Sole Agents of the said Company. Public are, therefore, warned against in any way dealing with either the firm of Messrs. Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co., the Agents of the said Syndicate or any of the Members of their firm herein.

JAGJIVAN VALABHDAS
PADAMSEY & Co.

No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, dated 3rd October, 1916. 5498

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, an ADDITIONAL RACE SPECIAL TRAIN for Second Class passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Down.

	H.	M.
V. Terminus dep.	11	5
Poona arr.	14	40

Up.

Poona dep.	19	30
V. Termnus arr.	23	16

SECOND CLASS.

First Train.

Down.

V. Terminus dep.	10	15
Poona arr.	13	50

Up.

Poona dep.	19	55
V. Terminus arr.	23	41

Second Train.

Down.

V. Terminus dep.	10	40
Poona arr.	14	15

Up.

Poona dep.	20	20
V. Terminus arr.	0	6

Second class passengers are arivised to avail themselves of the first special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15 to avoid crowding in the later train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th October, 1916. 262.

NOTICE TO CHANK AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

LEASE to fish Chanks (Conch shells) and pearl oysters (including windowpane) on the Okhamandal coast including Beyt will be given for a continuous period of three years by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1916, at 12 noon at the Sar Suba Office, Baroda. The Chank and pearl fisheries will be leased separately.

The terms and conditions of the lease may be obtained from the undersigned.

G. R. NIMBALKAR,
Sar-Suba, Baroda State.

Baroda, 27th September, 1916. 5440

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. NUSSERWANJI JAMSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now residing at Karachi, has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.

Any person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, survivorship, inheritance, possession, trust, lien, succession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered, waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Tocca land or ground called Vadalla Village, situate lying and being near Seevri in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four thousand and fifty-three (4,053) square yards be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading from Seevri to Vadalla, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Dewji alias Matra and on or towards the South by the Batty ground of Jugalbhoy Manordas and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 197, New No. 15100, Old Survey No. 1/2287 and New Survey No. 2287 and which is assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Wards Nos. 2373 (1) and 2373 (2) and Street Nos. 1067 and 1067A, Seevri Road.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of December, 1916.

FORBES & Co.,
5497 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR — Bombay's Leading Theatre. 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.

Last Night of the Gold Rooster Drama.

Florence Reed, to whom Emotional acting is the staff of life.

SEE

FLORENCE REED

in the magnificent Drama

"THE WOMAN'S LAW"

in 5 great Acts, a story of a waster's Double who is an innocent man.

The Finest Dramatic Film of the year!

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT BILL.

"THE LITTLE MASCOT."

featuring the most wonderful 5 years-old child on the screen.

This is an athletic story. Two rivals in love are to run in a big race. The baby sister of the girl whom both admire, is the mascot of one, and she saves him from a plot to prevent his running. He wins the race, thanks to the marvellous child.

"THE LOCKED DOOR."

Two Tailoring workrooms are situated in the same building. The owner of one is careful to avoid fire but the other allows scraps of cloth and paper to litter the floor. He also keeps the entrance door locked. There is a fire one day and this causes many deaths. All large employers of labour will learn a useful lesson from this film.

"THE ONE WOMAN."

A woman with a romantic past becomes a habitue of an opium den in San Francisco and smuggles the drug into the city. Her old lover is a detective and in the course of his work he meets the girl again. After many exciting episodes they marry happily.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.

Box seats Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

TO-DAY BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

A special Cinema Matinee will be given at 3-45.

at which the successful film

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

complete in 10 long parts will be screened. A wonderful historical picture appropriate to the present time.

The Gallery has been reserved for

STUDENTS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Space has also been reserved in the Stalls for WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

NOTICE:—NO MORE APPLICATIONS ENVITED.

COMMENCING SUNDAY NEXT.

SHAKESPEAR'S GREATEST COMEDY.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

No one should miss seeing this effective production by Ambrosio Co.

ANOTHER GREAT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

LAST DAY. LAST DAY.

To see that Powerful Western Drama in five reels.

A KNIGHT OF THE RANGE

EXTRA PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY, at 5-15.

USUAL SHOWS 7, 8-45, 10-30.

TO-MORROW. TO-MORROW.

GRANT ALLEN'S FAMOUS NOVEL PICTURISED

WOMAN WHO DID

in five powerful reels.

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

'PHONE No. 1882.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but ask for Kaminia Oil.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The depression near Jubbulpore remained almost stationary and rainfall has extended over the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Punjab West United Provinces, Central India, Ceneral Provinces; local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan South-East Madras and North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Minbu Monywa one; Cherrapunji six; Shillong, Silchar one and a half; Dhubri two; Cox's Bazar Barisal and Saugar Island three; Chittagong, Narayangunj, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Berhampore Mymensingh, False Point and Sambulpore one; Balasore and Roorkee three; Jhansi two; Chakrata, Allahabad, Muktesbwar, Meerut, Hissar, Ludhiana, Simla and Multan one; Rawalpindi and Khushab one and half; Ambala five; Murree two; Ajmer one and half; Neemuch one; Sutna two; Amraoti one and half; Seoni five; Nagpur Pachmarhi three; Jubbulpore one; Pendra one and half; Madura two; and Gopalur three.

Forecast:—Increase in East United Provinces and decrease in East and North Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. of 5th Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 5th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.15	80.86	74.63	81.59
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok. Tej Hospital]	....	....	....	....
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.783 Inch
Temperature of Air	79.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	74.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	6.845 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	7.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NE,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	104 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.84 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.43 ,,
Do. do. year	80.97 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	5	m 3 28	25 10	5	m 0 15	20 9
		5 22a	23 1		11 43a	18 4
Fri.	6	5 52	26 6	6	m 1 34a	19 8
		7 8a	24			
Sat.	7	m 8 0	26 6	7	m 1 14	18 3
		8 20a	25 7		2 26a	18 4
Sun.	8	m 8 54	27 2	8	m 2 20	17 10
		9 14	26 10		3 9a	17 1
Mon.	9	m 9 39	27 7	9	m 3 15	17 5
		10 12a	26 0		3 48a	15 11
Tues.	10	m 10 26	27 11	10	m 4 3	17 2
		10 54a	28 10		4 22a	15 1
Wed.	11	m 10 57	27 11	11	m 4 46	17 8
		11 37a	29 8		5 0	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 5 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 25m.
,, 6 (Friday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 7 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 23m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 22m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 21m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 20m.
,, 11 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Oct.	4, 4h. 30m.,	5m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	11, 0h. 31m.,	1m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	19, 6h. 38m.,	7m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	27, 2h. 7m.,	0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 0.93 in., Rawalpindi 1.41 in., Lahore 0.39 in. and Hissar 1.12 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Maimpuri has had 0.17 in., Jhansi 2.28 in., Cawnpore 0.70 in. and Allahabad 0.92 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local; Bikaner has had 0.49 in. and Ajmer 1.50 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Neemuch has had 1.12 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.04 in., Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur 0.25 in. each, Khandwa 0.19 in., Amraoti 1.36 in., Nagpur 3.43 in. and Chanda 0.12 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.15 in. and Ratnagiri 0.21 in. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression has not changed in position and continues to be central over Jubbulpore. It has increased slightly in intensity and has determined nearly general rain in the Central and the United Provinces and local rain in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the Punjab and local in the Konkan, while a few showers have occurred in Malabar and south-east Madras. The depression may advance further in a nearly northerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United and the Central Provinces and local rain in east Rajputana and Central India West and some showers in the Punjab. A few showers may occur also on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89.5	74.8	90	..	0.29	0.23
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Oct.)	93.7	80.8	75	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.1	80.2	93	0.93	4.75	0.00
Rawalpindi	89.5	66.4	92	1.41	35.71	16.29
Lahore	93.0	72.5	91	0.39	25.85	8.41
Hissar	93.4	71.2	93	1.12	19.11	—
Ambala	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	86.3	75.8	90	0.04	27.23	3.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.4	76.0	85	0.07	29.07	4.55
Mainpuri	92.1	77.3	87	0.17	23.17	9.44
Jhansi	84.9	73.8	93	2.28	49.49	10.57
Cawnpore	89.8	75.1	93	0.70	47.93	15.03
Allahabad	93.8	74.1	92	0.92	40.39	29.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.0	79.6	71	..	3.17	0.91
Karachi	86.4	79.0	79	..	21.67	13.54
Ajmer	93.6	70.4	88	1.50	27.17	8.26
Jaipur	93.7	72.8	84	0.04	23.23	1.48
Kotah	98.6	74.8	92	0.04	18.04	10.90
Mount Abu	75.6	62.9	93	..	32.31	23.97
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.8	72.9	74	..	12.92	—0.39
Dwarka	86.6	78.8	77	..	11.10	—2.59
Veraval	84.9	77.5	78	..	23.55	6.49
Rajkot	92.0	67.7	74	..	24.29	—1.35
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	72.0	82	..	19.18	—0.15
Surat	88.7	75.3	74	..	52.25	12.90
Ahmedabad	93.5	73.5	75	..	24.33	—4.54
Deesa	91.7	73.6	84	..	24.88	1.67
Neemuch	87.1	70.2	94	1.12	38.82	11.19
Indore	85.1	69.8	75	0.00	38.44	3.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	74.5	94	1.04	47.55	—3.44
Saugor	87.2	70.1	89	0.24	38.89	—3.86
Hoshingabad	94.9	73.4	87	0.25	28.04	9.10
Khandwa	88.6	72.5	80	0.19	34.87	7.19
Akola	88.4	73.4	74	0.00	38.39	9.65
Amraoti	93.6	71.8	84	1.36	41.71	12.15
Nagpur	90.2	72.0	90	3.43	51.90	8.14
Chanda	92.1	74.6	84	0.12	54.22	6.19
Raipur	94.9	72.6	90	0.25	36.55	—8.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	76.3	80	0.15	80.86	11.57
Ratnagiri	84.3	74.5	80	0.21	132.56	35.88
Marmugao	84.6	75.7	91	..	116.17	28.68
Karwar	84.4	72.4	W	..	128.82	19.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.0	69.1	75	..	20.52	1.10
Ahmednagar	87.8	65.0	71	..	24.02	5.40
Poona	84.4	67.5	78	..	20.85	—1.16
Sholapur	90.3	68.6	64	..	21.42	2.63
Jaipur	91.2	69.6	78	..	19.13	5.40
Belgaum	80.5	62.9	0	..	33.45	—5.95
Aurangabad	87.2	67.8	80	..	21.53	16.97
Nizamabad(Indur).	87.3	72.0	73	..	32.04	—4.32
Hyderabad	86.0	71.0	80	..	30.66	12.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.1	74.5	78	..	103.02	—6.84
Calicut	82.0	74.7	88	..	88.35	—1.53
Cochin	87.9	74.2	82	0.18	82.14	8.26
Colombo	85.0	77.0	82	..	80.13	7.89
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	76.3	81	..	41.07	17.04
Bellary	88.0	71.2	69	..	16.04	4.47
Cuddapah	89.3	77.7	61	..	30.45	9.94
Madras	88.0	79.3	8	0.14	13.63	—3.59
Bangalore	83.0	67.8	60	..	28.37	7.57
Coimbatore	84.8	71.0	85	..	10.86	4.41
Trichinopoly	85.1	72.9	76	0.08	18.51	5.93
Negapatam	88.8	78.8	93	..	17.16	5.86

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 5th October 1916 was 30.021 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

An Admiralty notice in mail week's "London Gazette" states that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the prize bounty awarded for the following services:—Destruction of a German armed auxiliary by H.M. Submarine E. 5, September 25, 1915; destruction of Pelenk-i-Deria by H.M. Submarine E. 11, May 23, 1915; destruction of Hairedin Barbarossa by H.M. Submarine E. 11, August 8, 1915; destruction of Yar Hissar by H.M. Submarine E. 11, December 3, 1915; destruction of a German armed auxiliary by H. M. Submarine E. 16, December 22, 1915.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 26th of Farvardin, 1286.
Mahomedan: 8th of Jelhaz, 1334.
Hindu: 10th of Aswin Sud, 1912.
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.; Sunset: 6h. 24m.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon 11th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

"Dassera," Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
A Dussera Sammelan, at Madhav Baug, 3 p.m. (B.T.)
Ideal Seminary Foundation Day, Girgaum, 9 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, via Dhanuskodi and Colombo, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

SATURDAY, October 7.

Goan Union High School: Annual Prize Distribution, 6 p.m.
Indian Economic Society: Dr. S. M. Sane will initiate discussion on "Chemical Industries in Germany," Servants of India Society Home, 6-30 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force close at the G. P. O. at 12 noon.

SUNDAY, October 8.

"Bakri-Id." Mahomedan holiday.

MONDAY, October 9.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Fort Press Co. Ltd. Meeting, 3 p.m.
Their Excellencies leave Victoria Terminus at 2-15 p.m. for Simla.

WEDNESDAY, October 11.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
The English mail per steamer Karmala will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Registered letters will be received up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and Bandmann Varities at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A-D-C, Commanding.

Oct. 6.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 7th October, 1916:—
Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corpl. D. Blythe.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.

Embarkation.—"A" Troop will furnish 2 N. Cr Officers and 12 men to carry out embarkation duties at Alexandra Docks, Jetty End, at 7-30 a.m. not 10 a.m. as previously notified, to-day Friday, the 6th instant.

Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Corps Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the Officers, N. C. Officers and Members of the Corps at the "Times of India" Office at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, to nominate a candidate for selection to the vacant commission in the Corps, as laid down in Rule 20 of the Corps Rules and Regulations.

Musketry.—There will be no shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next, the 14th instant.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Oct. 6.

344. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Company during week ending 7th instant. Next for duty "D" Company.

345.—Company Field Training:—
Detail:—Friday, October 6th, "G" Company.
Sunday, October 8th, "G" Company.
Sunday, October 15th, "F" Company.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.

346. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
October 2nd to 9th (except on 1st, 6th, 8th), "A" Company.
October 10th to 20th (except on 15th), "C" Company.

347. Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range will be allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

348. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays in future.

349. Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters.
"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.
"J" Company.—Company parade of all Sections at the Volunteer Club, on Tuesday, 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (kilts) sidearms and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Oct. 5.

331. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 7th October 1916:—
At Headquarters.—
Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara.—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
332. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30. a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

333. Transfer.—2nd-Lieut. H. E. H. Pratt is transerred from "A" Company to "B" Company.

334. Command.—2nd-Lieut. H. E. H. Pratt will take over command of "B" Company from the 5th instant during the absence of Captain Burns on leave.

335. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Holkar's Bridge on Saturday, 7th instant, at 8 a.m. for instruction in Demolitions and Mine explosions. Members will proceed independently, but must arrange to arrive punctually. Uniform, without arms.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Bombay Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—
March—Folies-Bergere ..... Lincke.
Overture—William Tell ..... Rossini.
Valse—Where My Caravan Has Rested ..... Hermann Lohr.
Selection—Tiga ..... P. Rubens.
Song—Land of Hope and Glory ..... E. Elgar.
Selection—The Arcadians ..... Monckton.
One Step—In the Night ..... Gilbert.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

To-day being the Dassera Holiday, it has been resolved to close the Grain and Seeds Bazar for the day.

TUKARAM TATIA DISPENSARY.

During the month of September 1,244 patients (746 males, 404 females and 94 children) were treated in this dispensary.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

A general meeting, and social of the above League will be held in the hall of the Indo-British Institution to-day at 9 p.m. when some important matters will be considered. All Anglo-Indians have been invited to be present.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Mohomera and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL BHULESHWAR GUJRATHI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the above school will be held this evening at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Rev. Dr. D. Mackikan will preside and Mrs. Mackikan will give away the prizes.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League Mr. P. V. Naik will deliver a public lecture on "Brahmacharca" on Sunday, the 8th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Municipal Chunamkiln Girls' Marathi School, near two Elephants.

MAHILA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Mahila Mandal Mrs. Kamalabai Gajanan Vaidya will deliver a public lecture for ladies on "Religious and Moral Education" to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Chunamkiln Girls' Marathi School, near two Elephants.

INDIAN STUDENTS' GUILD.

Under the auspices of the Indian Saudents' Guild a special meeting will be held this morning at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the "Jashi Hall" at Dadar when Mr. Shripad Keshow Naique will deliver an inaugural address.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

The sixth foundation day of the Ideal Seminary will be celebrated to-night at 9 p.m. (S.T.), in the Prarthana Samaj when Principal P. K. Telang, M.A., L.L.B., F.T.S., of the Theosophical Collegiate School, Benares will preside.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED THIEVES.

Two persons named Rashed and Kammoo have been arrested and property worth Rs. 739 has been recovered, in connection with the theft reported already at Ripon Road of the property worth Rs. 734 belonging to Chunilal Khemraj.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia via Dhonushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 6th October. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. on the 5th instant instead of on the 6th as previously notified.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES

The thirtieth anniversary of the Gokuldas Tejpal Shri Laxminarayen Temple at Gowalia Tank, will be celebrated from Sunday, the 8th instant to Sunday, the 15th instant, both days inclusive, during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with different festivities.

DASSERA SAMMELLAN.

A Dassera Sammellan of the Maratha community will be held under the auspices of the Deshatha Maratha Shikshan Samaja on Wadgadi Mandvi at Raghunath Maharaja Mandir this evening at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker will preside. Mr. Ramrao Govindrao will deliver a lecture on "Dessera Festival."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and one death from plague on Wednesday, Dongri reporting one attack and one death and Kamatipura one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 76 against 61 on the corresponding day of last year and 62 on that of 1914. Of the 2,927 rats caught nine were found to be infected.

MARWARI SAMMELLAN.

The second anniversary of the Marwari Sammelan will be celebrated to-day at 3-30 p.m. Seth Narottam Morarji Goculdas Market Kalbadevi Road when Pandit Maha Rani Shanker Sharma will deliver a lecture on the progress made by Marwari Community. A brief report will be submitted and prizes will be awaded to the successful students of the Marwari Sammelan Podar Girls' School and free night school Seth Baldoodas Birla has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 30th September, 1916, occurred as follows:—
Bombay City 8, Ahmedabad Town 2, Surat District 10, Thana District 2, West Khandesh District 439, Satara District 159, Nasik District 72, Poona Town 230, other places in Poona District 149, Sholapur District 166, Kolaba District 1, Ratnagiri District 3, Belgaum District 102, Hubli Town 28, other places in Dharwar District 287, Bijapur District 149, Kanara District 1, Karachi Town and Port 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 166, Kathiawar Agency 52, Rewa Kantha Agency 10, Savnur State 25, Akalkote State 6, Satara Agency 10 and Bijapur Agency 1. Total 2,072.

METHODS OF UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since Dr. Mackichan set the ball rolling by his illuminating Convocation address, all sorts and conditions of men have pondered earnestly upon the great problem of a more perfect organization of University education. Projects have been invented or imagined without number; some of them theoretically perfect, in detail beautiful, in aim glorious—but none of them feasible, because the framers of arm-chair philosophy are apt to overlook the broad fact that education is a function of many variables, and that evolution, and not revolution is the *sine qua non* of an educational system true to the human ideal. The soured cynic who smells Machiavellian tactics in a policy of concentration designed to ensure a very high standard of training and knowledge, and the visionary fanatic who eternally urges us to "hitch our waggon to a star" stultify themselves by the very exuberance of imagination.

Personally, I have learnt to look upon our University as by far the most progressive "school of universal learning," a blend of the best features of older universities. Nowhere have more earnest discussion and devoted labour been employed with a view to affording all classes the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. The University of Bombay deserves the credit of first recognising the Faculty of Agriculture. Another indication of its popular character is the establishment of the College of Commerce which, like the London School of Economics, provides a thoroughly modernized commercial education for those wishing to enter the actuarial and mercantile professions. It would, however, be idle to deny that our University is still capable of improvement in details, and that it might be rendered more liberal, efficient and complete (1) by devising a better bifurcation of studies in the High Schools, and by bringing it in closer relation with the general educational system of the country; (2) by co-ordinating the tutorial teaching of the colleges; (3) by desiderating original work in the professoriate, and by denying recognition to a professor who had failed to attract students, and to kindle enthusiasm, and (4) by promoting the interchange of thought between the various national universities. Perhaps the greatest good done by our University is the institution of post-graduate courses of study, thus meriting the eulogy which Mr. Sidney Webb bestows on the University of London. London, says he, fulfils the two-fold ideal of the modern University. It has enormous wealth of material for observation and study, and within its pale the keenest and best specialists meet with the best typical business men, investigators and thinkers of the world. To secure the best results it is desirable to prepare beforehand a printed syllabus in pamphlet form for the use of students, who should be encouraged to come into personal contact with the lecturer for guidance and discussion.

Concerning the revised curriculum, opinion has varied so surprisingly that we can all say in old Omar's words that we have "heard great argument about it and about." The new course, like Nebuchadnezzar's vegetarian diet, may be wholesome, but it does not nourish intelligence and culture. Many a student reading for the bare Pass degree is heard to exclaim while the professor goes on refining: "Pray, for goodness' sake, don't plague us with the fruits of your eminent ability and excellent erudition. We care for neither more nor less than thirty per cent. of marks, which our nodding acquaintance with the superfices of the subject will enable us to compile. The prize of the Second Class is no longer dangling before our eyes, to tempt us to work with greater zeal." Again, with respect to the Previous Examination, it is much to be questioned whether the college examinations have made for the necessary uniformity of standard. In both these cases our remedy lies in the reversion to the old system. Personally, I should like to re-introduce "History of Greece," and "History of Rome" alternately as before, and would allow the students to make their choice between mathematics and natural science. The Intermediate course is all right as it stands, although we will do well to add natural science to the two optional subjects, logic and mathematics, so that there may be no breach of continuity for the "science" students. For the B.A. class, I am inclined to add, "Indian Economics" as a compulsory subject, with a view to affording facilities to our graduates for comprehending the problems connected with Indian industry, finance, currency and taxation. I should leave Second Language severely alone as a "necessary" subject for the Degree examination.

It is hard to believe that our University contemplates the abolition of the study of English literature as a voluntary subject. No subject is more deferentially studied; no subject is calculated to fill the students' minds with greater "sweetness and light" than the immortal works of Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth and Tennyson. It is desirable that our graduates should leave the University with two things—"a strong love for the study of English, so steadily, and timeously and judiciously inculcated as to be unquenchable, and in kind companionship with this, a wise and well-tried code of directions for the application of the love of English to the fruitful study of the incomparable literature in English." It alone saves our curriculum from the blame of "didactic materialism."

In conclusion, let us remember that the road to Elysium is hard and toilsome, and let us carefully weigh and consider the following wise words:

"We may hope to witness many successful experiments in the future in many directions. What we may now reasonably ask, is an open mind and a catholic temper—a willingness to test reforms which promise well, and a firm resolve that pre-conceived opinions shall not interfere with the lessons of experience. We need enthusiasm indeed, for the difficulties confronting us are great, and nothing but intensity of purpose, aided by strong conviction, can overthrow them. We also need prudence to avoid delusion, and prevent dissipation of resources. But, above all, we require diligence in the study of facts, and promptitude in profiting by them. Without these our enthusiasm is only too likely to evaporate in fanciful chimeras, and our caution to take refuge in timid, ineffective indolence."—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT VERDUN.

INSPIRING SPEECH TO DEFENDERS.

Mr. Lloyd George, who left Paris on September 11, was invited by the French Government during his stay in France to visit Verdun. Needless to say he accepted with alacrity the opportunity given him to familiarise himself at first hand with the theatre of exploits the memory of which will for ever cover the French Army with glory.

The British Minister for War was accompanied to the front by M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions. On arriving at Verdun General Dubois, the Military Governor, invited Mr. Lloyd George to luncheon with the officers in their mess in the subterranean quarters of the citadel. He had previously, in the general's company, visited much of the battered city and observed the effects upon it of the German bombardment. Among those seated at luncheon were several officers who have played a distinguished part in the defence of the city and have been wounded in the performance of their duty.

The meal was eaten almost in silence, the British Minister being evidently much impressed by what he had seen within hearing of the rumbling and never silent guns. At the close of the meal General Dubois in a few happy phrases, thanked Mr. Lloyd George for the honour his presence had conferred on the officers responsible for guarding Verdun.

MAGIC ORATORY.

The British Minister, speaking with evident emotion, replied to his host. One who was present, says that Mr. Lloyd George, although he spoke in English and in low tones, was heard distinctly at the far end of the long table. As he proceeded every head was bent forward and the eyes of every officer were concentrated on the eloquent speaker. He seemed to be pronouncing a ritual rather than a speech, to be reciting a prayer rather than making a discourse.

Even those whose nerves had withstood for weeks the terrible effects of the enemy's frightful bombardment and who had not trembled before assaults of inconceivable violence, felt themselves, under the magic spell of the Allied orator, moved in strange fashion, and as the speaker in grave, almost religious, accents voiced his admiration for the defenders of Verdun, who had been true to the traditional heroism of France, tears filled the eyes of more than one brave officer.

After thanking the general for his invitation to the mess and expressing his great joy at being able to sit at table with the French officers in the very heart of the citadel of Verdun, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I am happy to see sitting here around us those who have come back from the battle, those who will return to it to-morrow, and those who with you keep guard over these inviolable walls. The name of Verdun will suffice to invoke in the history of all the centuries an imperishable souvenir.

"SAVED HUMANITY."

"None of the great feats of arms, of which the history of France is full, are better witnesses to the highest qualities of the French Army and people; and that bravery, that devotion to country, to which the world has always rendered homage, are strengthened by a coolness, a tenacity which have no reason to envy our British phlegm. The recollection of the victorious resistance of Verdun will be immortal, because Verdun has saved not only France but our great common cause and the whole of humanity.

"On the heights surrounding this ancient citadel the malevolent power of the enemy has broken itself like a furious sea against a rock of granite. You have overcome the tempest which threatened the world. As for me, I feel myself profoundly moved in touching this sacred soil. I do not speak in my name alone. I bring you the sincere admiration of my country and of that great Empire which I here represent. They with me bow before your sacrifice and before your glory. Once again for the defence of the great causes to which our own future is attached humanity turn towards France."

Here Mr. Lloyd George paused amid the solemn silence. Then, raising his head and holding high his glass with a gesture that brought every man to his feet, he exclaimed: "To France! To the heroes fallen at Verdun!" The British War Minister has had many triumphs in his day, but none greater than that he won on Friday, September 8, in the rock-hewn vaults of the citadel of Verdun.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from the notices posted on the stations that the Time Table of the Local Trains running on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be changed on and from the 9th instant. Will not the energetic General Traffic Manager look into the long standing grievance of the passengers and add a Fast Train on Sundays which will reach Church Gate Station between 10-30 and 10-45 a.m.?—Yours etc.,

BAHADKER.

Bandra, October, 4th 1916.

The International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva has received from Asia Minor the Red Crescent list concerning principally the Indian soldiers taken at Kut-el-Amara and interned at Ras-el-Ain and Konia. The list also includes the names of British soldiers interned at Yozgad, Afion-Kara-Hissar and Kastamuni as well as of 31 civilians at Bor, Akserai, and New Shehir. One hundred and thirty-six Sikh officers and 45 orderlies live in a hotel at Konia, and receive £7 a month.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

179-15.—Captain & V. Eirdichand Auraj, a firm v. Nensukhdas Sheonarayen, a firm, Madh K & C, Part heard.
353-15.—Motichand & D, Kesharichand Bhansbhai, a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors, Jamsedji R & D, Part heard by Kajiji J on 16-9-16.
S C 382-16.—Daphtary F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak & anr v. Khema Suttra & ors, Payne and Co., Nanu H & Co., Part heard, 25-7-16.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTION TO COMR'S RPORT.

31-09.—Tyabji & Co., Bai Moolibai v. Choonilal Pitamber & ors, Sub & G, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co.
918-14.—M B Chothia, Dwarkadas Mohunii v M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.
1307-15.—Wadia G & Co., Taber & Co., firm v. Vishwanath Kushaba Teli, D J Mantre.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

884-15.—Judah & S, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co., Ld. v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B & C Co., Ltd.

FOR RE-HEARING

685-15.—G Pandya (For a pauper), Mogal Hasan Hoosein v. Mogal Hassan Ramzan, As per Ap. Ct's Or 17-7-16.

LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th, Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia and anr, Manecklal and Co.
1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W & Co., Tyabji D & Co.
191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.
848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and, Tha.
182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

916-16.—Merwanji K. & Co., Meheralli Haji Jetha v. Cassamally Jafferbhoy.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

524-15.—Chitnis M & K, Nichabhai Nagarji v. Dorabji Edulji Morawalla, 24-8-16.
1268-14.—Patell and Ezekiel, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Wand A Graham & Co., a firm, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch, 19-9-.
400-16.—Khambatta & Co., Kering Ruphchand and Co., a firm v. Wybert P Smith, Notice 9-8-16.
1021-15.—Daphtary F & D, Hirchand Khubchand v. Raichand Lallbhai, & ors, Tyebji D & Co., 3-7-16.
709-15.—Khambatta & Co., Ambabai, widow v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti, & anr, Khand L & Mehta, 15-7-16.
In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1882.—Payne & Co., In Re the Indian National Co-operative Society Ltd., (in Liquidation) v. The French Motor Car & Electric Co., Ltd, Petitioners, Parties concerned 27-9-16.
447-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Mahomed Modi v. Ketaia C Verchand & Co., a firm, Payne & Co., 25-9-16.
576-16.—Rastomji & Gir, Amtubai, widow, v. Abbibbai Rajamall & ors, Motichand & D, 2-10-16.
S. S. 1088-16.—J A Vallis, Ratanshah Ardesir Parekh v. Jehangir Framji Billimoria & ors, J Order 30.
798-16.—Jamsetji R & D, Gordhandas Bhanji, a firm v. Bai Premabai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co., Bhimji & Co., 3-10-16.
391-14.—Daphtary F & D, Peter Manuel Rodrigues & ors, v. Perozshah Jamsetji Joshe, & anr, Wadia G & Co., 3-10-16.
409-15.—Malvi H M & R, Ganeshdas Gangadas, a firm v Maganmal Jetmal & ors, Pocha & Co., 3-10-16.
77-16.—Payne & Co., Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail v. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., 3-10-16
824-16.—Unwalla P & Papa, John Dooming Kenny v. John Pascol Kenny. In Person, (a pauper) 3-11-16
825-13.—Shamrao M & H, Chandru Lollani, a firm, & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla, 4-10-16.
M J 781-16.—Shamrao M & H, Ferdinend Edgar Remdson v. Myrtle Ruth Rennison, Mirza M & M, 5-10-16.
O S 1066-16.—Wadia G & Co., Dhanbai v. Kaikhusroo Framji Modi, & anr, Mancharsha & M, 19-9-16.

LIST B (COUNSEL)

In Re Lunacy Act IV. of 1912, Payne & Co., In Re Gulam Hoosein Hirjibhai Allarakhia, a Lunatic v. Bhojabhai Allarakhia, Petitioner, Notice 30-9-16.
1136-15.—Wadia G & Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Aboo, & ors, Payne & Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., 3-10-16.
1109-15.—Motichand & D, Mullji Damodhar v. Shri Gordhanlalji Morsilalji, Matubai J & M, 3-10-16.
467-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Ramchand Hargowandas v. Hirachand Varachand, & ors, Motichand & D, 3-10-16.
609-16.—Payne & Co., Mangaldas Ramdas v. Ichhalal Jugmohandas & ors, Hiralal & Co., 3-10-16.
S C Ct 330-1829-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Bai Dewkabai, widow, & ors v. Bai Motibai, widow, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch, 4-10-16.
O S 1055-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Kishrinath Shamrao Rele v. Krishnarao Bhasker Rele & ors, Mans H M & Co., Payne & Co., 22-9-16.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

1324-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas, a firm v. Sanjidas Deokisson, a firm, Payne & Co.
349-16.—Mer K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kahanmull Tillockchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

259-14.—Captain & V, Lady Janbai, widow v. Nanallal Parbhuram, Mulji & Th.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

11-16.—Mer K & Co., Champoobai, widow v. Mathurabai, widow & ors, Rao & G, Manch & N.

LONG CAUSES.

614-15.—Little & Co., The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ld. v. The Alliance Cotton Mafg Co., Ltd.
55-16.—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abbo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia and Co.
1103-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., The Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. v. Maroti Sitaram Bhange, Madhowji K & Ch.
808-15.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Abdul Rehman Haji Goolam Hoosein and ors, Payne and Co., Rustomji and G.
187-16.—Surajmal & Co., Ramji Gopalji v. Shivji Hirji and anr.
146-16.—Wadia G & Co., Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., & ors v. Dadabhoy Nasserwanji J Wadia, Bhimji and Co.
224-16.—Mehta D & I, Bibi Mariam Sultan widow & anr v. Aga Ali Asgar Bin Aga Mahomed Jewad Yzdi alias Goorji, Mirza M & M.
715-13.—Mulla and M, Mahomed Nazirkhan Azimkhan v. Aga Mirza Mahomed Hoosein and ors, Khunderao L & M, Nadirshaw and D, Mulla and M.
554-16.—Daph F & D, Bai Kamlabai alias Kamalbai, widow, & ors v. Hirji Shivji Sunderji & anr, Sm B & Co.
554-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilall Shivlal v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mfg. Co., in Liquidation & ors, Payne & Co., Bh K & G.

RACING AT POONA.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(To be run on Saturday, October 7. First race starts at 3-15 p.m.)

The following horses were left in yesterday:

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Llangeinor 9-12, Fire Finch 9-8, Royal Ambition 9-7, Anthracite 9-6, Twa Brigs 9-5, Triple Alliance 9-4, Hoppner 9-0, Carpentia 8-13, Penny Pie 8-9, Stageland 8-4, Pretty Good Sort 7-13, Vital 7-11, Dorian 7-9, Kim III 7-7, Wavestar 7-7, Dunskey 7-5, Lucky Thought 7-4, Madrina 7-4, Flamen 7-2.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Gibberish 9-5, Megale 8-11, Spoofer 8-7, Decorum 8-5, Richard 8-5, Airman 8-3, Chastity 8-1, Pension 7-12, Borgie 7-12, North 7-11, THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Corridor 9-12, Arkangelo 9-2, Servian 8-12, Edmyne 8-7, Haven of Rest 8-7, Sunder 8-6, Double Fluke 8-5, Pension 8-3, King's Head 8-3, Dollet 7-12, Fire Tail 7-12, Kit Grey Leg 7-3, Lady Douglas 7-3.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Nawabzada 9-9, Excelsior 9-7, Makbul 9-2, Iron Chest 8-13, Brimo 8-12, Black Hussar 8-8, Burg 8-4, Solar Star 8-0, Osprey 7-10, Investment 7-5, Black Ivory 7-3, Gazal 7-2, Welcome 6-7.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Tamooz 9-12, Durban 9-4, Vellard 9-1, Red Cross 9-0, Arrow 8-11, Defender 8-9, Tenebreuse 8-9, Mat-hat-Baig 7-11, Sirmust 7-5, Hurchan 7-0, Crusader 6-12.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Ben Hur 9-3, Present 9-0, Planet 8-11, Nassau 8-8, Sherali 8-7, Refusal 8-6, Najdi 8-5, Murpho 8-4, Abdul 8-3, Safi 8-3, Active 8-0, Remmes 8-0, Royalist 7-13, Angler 7-9, Subhiaca 7-7, Shailan 7-6, Portugal 7-6, Kudban 7-6.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Jemadar 9-0, Dartmoor 8-7, Aberdeen 8-7, Mandala 8-7, Raven 8-7, Salim 8-7, Tawakul 8-5, Nyvaro 8-5, Ormuz 8-3, Czar 8-3, Shukur 8-1, Cox 8-1, Vigilant 7-13, Romano 7-6, Toledo 7-5, Crisis 6-12.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-day being a bank holiday, a special cinema matinee is being given at 3-45 at the Royal Opera House, at which the complete Napoleon film, which scored such a big success recently, will be screened. There are ten reels of this picture so the entertainment will be a long one. The gallery has been reserved for the students of charitable institutions while wounded soldiers have been invited to occupy the first rows of the stalls. All the other seats are for the general public.

This week's ordinary picture programme is proving very popular and another big feature is promised next week. This is a film version of one of Shakespeare's greatest comedies, "The Taming of the Shrew." It is wonderfully well acted and staged and should be instructive to students as well as interesting to regular patrons.

"THE LUCKIEST MAN"

Before the Common Serjeant, at the Central Criminal Court in mail week, Thomas Slark, 28, painter, was found "Guilty" of burglary and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Percival Clarke prosecuted; Mr. Arthur Bryan defended.

Early on the morning of May 5 the prisoner, it was alleged, was found in a bedroom at the house of a chemist at Streatham-hill. He escaped. Afterwards he denied that he was the man, and called witnesses to prove an "alibi."

Detective-Inspector Neil said the prisoner has been previously convicted. He was a dangerous house-breaker. He joined the Royal Navy on March 17 last, having been released from prison a few days before. He deserted on April 7, and made the acquaintance of a music-hall artist, to whom he told an extraordinary story. Bills were printed, and the prisoner went to various music-halls, appearing on the stage and telling all about his lucky escapes from the Bulwark, the King Edward, and the Invincible. He was described as the "Luckiest Man in the World." He appeared at the Marlborough Theatre, Holloway, and while there committed several frauds.

The Nawab of Sachin has been informed by the Commander-in-Chief of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Forces that Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, (younger brother of the Nawab Saheb), who has been on Field Service with the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers since October 1914, has met with a bad riding accident in Egypt.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian..	..	..	150
" " Imports ..	..	..	32,000
Mid. Americans ..	..	..	9.75+3
Egyptian F. G. F. Nominally	..	..	14.35 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)			Jan. 16.93+13
			Mar. 17.08+13
			Jan. 16.55+10
New Orleans 10 a.m.			Mar. 16.79+13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

Total Imports	32,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	9.64
Oct.-Nov.	9.62
Nov.-Dec.	9.63
Dec.-Jan.	9.64
Jan.-Feb.	9.66
Feb.-Mar.	9.68
Mar.-Apl.	9.70 +3
Apl.-May	9.71
May-June	9.72
June-July	9.70
July-Aug.	9.68
Aug.-Sept.	9.52
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
October	9.70
Oct.-Nov.	9 66
Nov.-Dec.	9.69 +3
Dec.-Jan.	9.70
Jan.-Feb.	9.72
Feb.-March	9.74
March-April	9.75+3
April-May.	9.77
May-June.	9.78
June-July	9.76 +2
Aug-Sept	9.74
Sept.-Oct.	9.58

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

Months	To-day's price
January	14.13+8
March	14.19+8
May	14.18+8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.79	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	6.97	
" " Fine	7.15	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.39	
" " Fully Good	7.57	
" " Fine	7.75	
" Broach Good	8.84	
" " Fully Good	9.02	
" " Fine	9.20	
" Scinde Good	6.79	
" " Fully Good	6.97	
" " Fine	7.15	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 4th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.				Rs.
13,12,000 were allotted to Calcutta ..				
3,03,0 0 " " to Bombay ..				21,21,000
5 06,000 " " to Madras ..				
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/8.			
" Bombay	at 1/4 1/8.			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	10%	above	that rate
	Bombay			in full.

Rs.				Rs.
40,000 were allotted to Calcutta ..				
30,000 " " to Bombay ..				2,73,000
203,000 " " to Madras ..				
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32			
" Bombay	at 1/4 3/32			
Min Rate Received	Calcutta	10%	above	that rate
	Bombay			in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.				Rs.
3,03,000 were allotted to Calcutta ..				
3,03,000 " " to Bombay ..				6,06,000
3,03,000 " " to Madras ..				
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32			
" Bombay	at 1/4 3/32			
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta	10%	above	that rate
	Bombay			in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	42,64,000
Amount to be allotted next week	40,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Oct. 4th.

IMMEDIATE.

Transfers Calcutta Rs. 2,35 0 0 @ 1-4 5/32.

DEFERRED.

Transfers Calcutta Rs 5,00,000 @ 1-4 1/8
" Bombay Rs. 0,00,000 @ 1-4 1/8.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. Malakand sailed Portsaid 2nd instant.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct 3rd.

The Manchester Cloth Market is strong with a healthy demand.

The Tone of Yarn Market is dearer and moderate.

(Delayed in transmission.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000	
Futures at New York January	17.16+36	
" " March	17.34+37	
Spot Cotton at New York	16.80+10	
" " New Orleans	16.13+13	
Futures at New Orleans January	16.68+26	
" " March	16.90+26	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	32 9/16
Closing Tone of silver:—More offering—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	6½
" " " " 6 " ..	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 3rd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Value	82/9

London, Oct. 4th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec	21/4½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. ..	21/7½
Do Karachi Oct. Dec ..	21/8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec	24/1½
Do. do. Bombay Oct.-Dec. ..	24/4½
Do. do. Karachi Oct.-Dec. ..	24/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 5.

The market opened to-day with Broach at 351½ and advanced to 353¼. Under pressure of bazaar selling prices gave way about Re. 1 and until the Colaba market opened the market was steady at about 352½ for Broach. At Colaba the market took an upward turn and Broach opened at 355½.

Nothing of importance has been reported in contracts but a fair business has been done in the bazaar.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

Akola January 324.

Fully Good Bengal January 266.

Fine Bengal January 278.

Good Broach April 355½.

Bombay, Oct. 5th.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. April 1917.	SPOT 1917	COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	351	296/300
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	355/56	..	308/20
Bengal,	Fully M.G.	262	..	..	250/55
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	275	..	..	265/75
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	275/82
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
and Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	270/65
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	320/21	..	..	302/10
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	308/15
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	312/13
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	317/22
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	319/23
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	318/23
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	302/3	..	..	290/95
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/87
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	282/92
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	275/82
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	295/10
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/23
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/50
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	267/77
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	332/40
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	365/75
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	352/60
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	342/52

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 5th October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	277	265	.. Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	..	271	259	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	264	252	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	295	283	.. Ready
	..	306	295	.. Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	376 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	311	299	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	325	..	.. Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	310	298	.. Ready
	..	328	..	.. Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum, Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	319	309	.. Ready
	..	331	..	.. Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	319	307	.. Ready
	..	334	..	.. Jan. 1917
Nagpore	..	326	313	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	340	..	.. Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	325	313	.. Ready
	..	340	..	.. Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	325	315	.. Ready
	..	..	355/6	25th Ap. 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	..	334	322	.. Ready
	..	324	312	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	292	280	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	343 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	360 Ready
Westoras (H.G.)	..	..	..	355 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	374 Ready
	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th October, 1916:—

Cotton	1,508 Bales.
Wheat	4,146 cwts.
Linseed	28,222 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	7,101 "
Ginjellyseed	1,437 "
Poppyseed	42 "
Groundnuts	1,834 "
Castorseed	2,650 "
Rice	5,786 "
Myraboilams	317 "
Cottonseed	2,277 "
Mowraseed	618 "
Gram	1,171 "
Joowar	2,318 "
Barley	1,286 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 5th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	39 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	28 8 0	5 12 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	39 0 0	5 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 14 6	9 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 10 0	9 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	43 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 75.25 ' ..	42 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50 ' ..	41 0 0	....
" Black ..	37 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	6 14 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ..	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa ..	28 0 0	4 1 0
Arandia Asu ..	37 0 0	
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	5 13 3	
Linseed May ..	9 14 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. ..	8 12 0	
Jawa Oct. ..	4 1 0	
Arandia Asu ..	37 4 0	
Rapeseed April-May ..	7 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1/8d. Nov.	
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 7.16d.	
Do. do. Forward 1s. 4 15-32d. Oct.	
Do. 6 m-s Ready 1s. 4 23-32d.	
Francs 3 m-s do.	192½
60 d-s Hongkong	160½
Do. Shanghai	226½
Do. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25.8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	82-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

The Cotton Mill as well as Tata Iron and Steel shares stood weak to-day.

In Mill shares for Mahvrat delivery Davids declined to Rs. 575, Fazulbhai to Rs. 800, Madhavji to Rs. 1560 and Standards to Rs. 1645, Central India to Rs. 2,615 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,945.

Currimbhai opened at Rs. 395 but closed at Rs. 380. Pearls were placed between Rs. 610 to Rs. 580. Crescent dropped to Rs. 235 and Indore Malwas to Rs. 475.

Sir Shapurji Mill shares were placed at Rs. 9 premium.

Bank of SD/O etaoin shrldu cmfwyp aomp

Bombay Dyings changed hands at Rs. 1025 for cash.

Eastern Chemical Deferreds were placed at Rs. 26.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 400 to Rs. 387½ for Mahvrat. Deferred between Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1265.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1395.

Bundi Cement were placed at Rs. 33 in the morning but later on declined to Rs. 29½.

Katni Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 360 and Deferred to Rs. 1215. Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 87.

Indian Cements changed hands at Rs. 470.

Bombay Burma Trading shares after the touching Rs. 1265 closed at Rs. 1245.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 385 and Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares to Rs. 355.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 78½.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrant at Rs. 91.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank of Bombay has raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per cent per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

FRESH DIVISION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A deep sense of relief and joy has been expressed alround at the recent resolution issued by the Government of Bombay which has undone a grave educational mistake with more frankness than we are greatly habituated to expect from the Government. But while we congratulate ourselves and the Government on the abolition of the rural standards, we cannot be too watchful in pursuing the administration of the new policy indicated. Your local contemporary has taken somewhat superfluous pains to point out that the failure of the rural standards was due less to the educational policy of Lord Sydenham than to the misguided manner in which it was applied. Fortunately no committee of experts has to be now appointed to translate the new Government policy into action, and yet we should be very anxious to see that the benevolent intentions of Lord Willingdon's Government are carried out in their true and liberal spirit by its subordinates in the Educational Department. It may also he hoped that though the Government have not yet published the figures about the number of rural schools in all talukas of the Presidency, they will now hasten to show how the necessary number of standards have been added to all the crippled schools.

There are two points however which strike one as he contemplates the execution of the new policy and the consequent fresh subdivision of the primary schools. The first is inherent in the very nature of the subdivisions themselves. In discussing the futility of three standard shcools the Government merely allude to the difficulty felt by the village students in getting admitted in the secondary schools and ignore altogether the certainly more important fact that it is suicidal to leave students rambling in the streets and bazars after they have completed three standards at the early age of 9 or 10. This attitude has led the Government into committing a very fatal mistake in making the fresh subdivisions; for "in future primary schools shall be of two grades, the first grade teaching at least up to the fifth sandard the second grade teaching *not more than the first four standards.*" Further we are told "that the schools in smaller villages shall generally be of the second grade but if local conditions so demand a higher standard may be added thus converting them into the lowest type of the first grade." There is nothing therefore in the language of the press note which would prevent the schools in the smaller villages from continuing to teach only three standards for they wolud be "not more than four." But the discussion in the first para induces us to believe that ordinarily four standards will be taught in the village schools. Even so, it is mistake as five standards meanig thereby a course of six years should be necessarily established in all village schools. In most civilized countries six years is the minimum period for which every child of the country is compelled to attend a school. Why then should the Government not give an opportunity to village children generally to pursue their elementary studies for at least five years. Of course a year may be added where necessary but our past bitter experience does not give us much hope about the use of such permissive clauses.

Another point is fundamental and goes to the root of the matter. In the Educational Department as in all Government Depaitments much always depends on the whims and discretion of the lower officers. And if a committee of experts has been hauled up for, inflicting a great wrong on the children of the Presidency what to say of these lower officers when reason is likely to be wraped by personal and local prejudices! Now according to the present system the whole fortune of the village school depends on the judgment of the Deputy Inspector who is often helped, by the all pervading taluka revenue officers. Whatever the villages may think and say about the needs of their school the decisior of the Deputy Inspector is practically final. How long will this gross anomaly last! The Taluka has its own local organisation in the taluka local boards which has no real power and decide upon the number of standards a school should have; and even if it had it, it would not be able to use it lying as it does prostrate at the feet of its presiding deity. This antiquated system must however vanish, and the sole authority to decide upon the number of standards each school should have must be given to the reformed self-governing talnka Boards assisted by the recommendations of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors, the Village School Committees and the village people. Then and not till then will the constitution of the village schools be in harmony with the needs and wishes of the village population whose constant complaints take long to reach the metropolis of the Presidency and longer still to ring like an alarm bell in the ears of the bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

I. K. YAJNIK.

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAAR.

NEW RULES FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have recently passed the following Resolutions for the conduct of business in future. The new system is a distinct improvement upon the present one and will tend to a great extent to facilitate the working of forward transactions. The present crude method leads to numerous intricacies and the prolongation of the last September Settlement was more or less responsible for it.

1. In transferring shares from one name to another the stamp duty and company's fees which were paid by the seller till now shall be paid by the purchaser from the 1st January 1917 (This is made applicable to the forward transactions of the sahres to be delivered for the Settlement of the 1st January 1917 and to the cash transactions of shares to be delivered on or after the 1st January 1917.)

2. The following are the rules relating to Settlement and payment coming into force from the next October Settlement:—

(a.) The buyer shall pay for the shares he has bought by means of a cheque or cheques on any banks connected with the clearing house with a written declaration to be made to the effect that. "I will not get the shares which you have given me transferred to anybody's name so long as the cheque I have given you is accepted by the bank and you have got your money, nor shall I deal in them in any way, the shares being your property till then."

Such cheques will have to be cashed or realized on or before the following day.

(b.) If a buyer wishes to make cash payment, he can do so before 3 o'clock.

(c). If the cheque is not honoured till the following day by the bank, the buyer will have immediately to return to the seller the shares he has received from him and will have to take them back again on cash payment before two o'clock. In case he fails to do so, the seller will sell his shares by auction in the bazaar at the risk and responsibility of the buyer (his original party).

(d.) The duty of filling up the elipses of the transfer deed is devolved on the buyer, the seller's duty being to deliver the transfer deed duly signed and attested and supply the seller's full address distinctly.

(e.) On the payment day the buyer shall pay the rate fixed beforehand by the Board (the Board will fix rates for different companies beforehand, the rates to be fixed approximate to the lowest rate in the fluctuations during the whole term of the settlement.)

Exception 1. The rates of purchase or sale by auction are *pucca* and unalterable.

Exception 2. The rates as fixed by the Board are *katcha* and alterable.

(f.) The payment of the first day's delivery of transfers is fixed on the 9th day and of the second day's delivery on the 10th day and the 11th day is the day of settlement.

(g.) According to the established custom of the Bazaar the seller gives to the buyer transfer deed ard share certificate and the buyer has to bring his client's signature on the tranfer deed, which, if he has not been able to bring in time and if the seller has got a share certificate too big for the buyer the latter will have to pay the purchase money on the numbers of the shares declared by the seller who will pass a receipt duly signed by him for the money received, but if the buyer has been able to bring his client's signature in time the seller will have to get the shares tranferred to his name before he receives his money even though he has got too big a certificate.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER DEAD.

A telegram from Madrid in mail week reported the death of the illustrious poet and dramatist Echegaray, to whom the Noble Prize for Literature was awarded in 1904 conjointly with the French poet Mistral.

Echegaray, who was eighty-three years old at the time of his death, was first of all a mathematican thon a politican, becoming a member of the Spanish Cabinet in 1874. He did not discover his talents as a dramatist until he was over forty years of age.

GIRL IN UNIFORM.

Phyllis Montrose, aged sixteen, was remanded at Winchester Police Court in mail week on a charge of being an unauthorised person wearing a military uniform.

It was alleged that she had stayed at hotels and represented herself as attached to the American Red Cross and as having been wounded at Mons. She had an uninjured arm in a sling, sticking-plaster on her face, and wore a lieutenant's short jacket with two stars.

Through communication has been restored between Marwar Junction and Marwar Pali and kooking of every description has been resumed.

The Italian Government has received from the Austro-Hungarian Government, through neutral channels, a protest against the Decree of August 25, by which the Palazzo di Venezia, the residence of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Vatican, was confiscated. The Italian Foreign Minister simply returned the document, as was couched in vulgar and insulting terms and deserved no other reply.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly circular, dated 7th September, say:—

The market has again shown its good tone, by an advance in prices. On the 1st instant a sharp rise took place from 32d. to 32 7/16d. After falling back to 32 1/8d. by the 4th instant a recovery ensued, which continued until 32 1/2d. was quoted on the 6th instant; this was the highest price reached for more than three months.

The prevailing factor has been the restriction of supplies, which on some days fell away to quite small proportions. Some spasmodic sales were made on China account, but, on the whole, the tendency of the Far East Exchanges has been to approximate the par of silver.

The Indian Bazaars have been working both ways. Bulls have taken advantage of the rising price to realize profits; and Bears, in view of the good appearance of the market, have been disposed to cut losses. Meanwhile coinage orders have not been pressed with any degree of urgency.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable, give details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation:—7,451, August 15; 7,434, August 23; 7,401, August 31.

Reserve in Silver coin and bullion:—2,754, August 15; 2,748, August 23; 2,737, August 31.

Gold coin and bullion:—1,199,August 15; 1,188, August 23; 1,166, August 31.

Gold in England:—1,192, August 15; 1,192, August 23; 1,192, August 31.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,000 bars as compared with 3,400 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 2nd September consisted of about 30,000,000 ounces in sycee and 16,000,000 dollars, as compared with 30,500,000 ounces in sycee and 16,000,000 dollars on 19th August.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong. Statistics for the month of August are appended:—

Highest price for cash, 32d. Lowest price for cash, 30.5. Average price for cash, 31.497.

The following statement in the Industrial and Mining Age of New York under date of August 21, 1916, suggests that the output of Silver in the U. S. A. is likely to be increased. "Mining men and the big financiers of the East are evidently of the belief that Silver will go much higher and remain at a profitable figure, as is evidenced by their recent numerous purchases of old silver mines in Utah, Colorado and elsewhere. The latest project along this line is to rehabilitate and operate the long idle but rich silver mines of Creede, Col., an undertaking that will involve the outlay of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. To say that millions of dollars in new capital are available for Western silver mining is not an exaggeration. Silver at 60c. per ounce to-day is really equivalent to a price of over dollar 1 per ounce in the 90's, considering the reduced cost of production, now due to low cost of mining, treatment and freight and better recoveries from the ores."

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce standard.

September 1, 32 7/16 cash, fixed for forward delivery.	no quotation
September 2, 32 1/4 cash, fixed for forward delivery.	no quotation
September 4, 32 1/8 cash, fixed for forward delivery.	no quotation
September 5, 32 3/8 cash, fixed for forward delivery.	no quotation
September 6, 32 1/2 cash, fixed for forward delivery.	no quotation
September 7, 32 5/16 cash, fixed for forward delivery.	no quotation
Bank Rate, 6 per cent.	
Bar Gold per oz. std., 7 7/9.	
French Gold Coin per oz., nominal.	
U. S. A. Gold Coin per oz., nominal.	
Average for the week, 32.333.	

The quotation to-day for cash is 5/16 above that fixed a week ago.

GREECE AND BELGIUM.

CRUSHING SPANISH REPLYTO GERMANS.

The "Liberal" of Madrid publishes an interesting article by Senor Luiz Araquistain, refuting the sophistry of the German argument that the case of Greece is absolutely identical with that of Belgium.

Senor Araquistain points out that whereas Belgium's neutrality was the result of an international pact, of which Germany was one of the signatories, there was no treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Greece. Further, Belgium by virtue of this pact, was obliged to defend her territory, while there was no reason for Greece to defend herself against the Allies, who, far from being her enemies, had aided her to acquire her independence.

"It was for this reason," continues the article, "that Germany's conduct in Belgium was a crime and that of the Allies was not. For this reason, Belgium took up arms, while Greece did not. It is for this reason that Macedonia is now rising against her real enemies and spontaneously joining the Allies. The revolution in Macedonia by destroying the hope of the Central Empires is also destroying one of their most fallacious arguments."

CRUELTIES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

A British officer serving in the operations in German East Africa writes:—

You know I did not really think that any civilization at all underlies the ordinary German character. What swine they are! The other day, just to tell you what they *can* do, it was proved that a white German and a lot of Askaris had been through a village we came to about an hour before, and it was simply heaped up with dead, absolutely harmless villagers, a wretched woman lying with one of her breasts cut off and shot at evidently a few feet off. It makes one perfectly blood-to-the-headish with rage when one sees that sort of thing, though I've seen worse. Can one imagine any sort of Englishman doing things like that?

They captured a porter of ours the other day, who afterwards made his escape; made him carry a double load (120lb.), and when he didn't go fast enough the European broke his arm with a rifle barrel and afterwards twisted cords round his head tighter and tighter to make him say how many guns we had (as if a common porter could possibly know), and then tied his fingers of the broken arm back against his elbow!

Perhaps you'll think I'm horrid telling you of these things, but I don't think these sort of outrages can be too widely spoken of. Thank God, we captured the European who treated the porter like that.

SHIPPING.

Oct. 5.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 9th instant.

Thursday, 5th October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Clan Fraser	Marson	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Marandi Inglesi		T. M. & Co
P. Banyei Maru	Tomozawa	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ranee	Berry	T. M. & Co
4 Zayanee	Ockerji	H. S. Shustree
5 Bandia Maru		M. M. Shirazi
8 Vinstra	Nellson	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Frankenfels		W. & A. G. & Co
15 Standard		M. M. Shirazi.

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa		M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Tug Harold		H. I. Dixon & Co

M. W. D. D.

Barala		M. M. & Co
Sarasvati		B. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co.
6 Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Talsho Maru	Yamata	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Din	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Dio	Aboo	Bhimji
Arona	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rooks	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Upada	Butler	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Hepburn	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rheinfels (s) 12 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 2,200 cases castor oil, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 650 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 50 bales bark, Allen Brothers and Co.; 30 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 93 casks mowra oil, Coutts and Co.; 117 casks castor oil, Coutts and Co.; 50 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 13,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts. rape seed Volkart Brothers; 1,050 cwts. myrabollams, Kallyandas Brothers; 15,280 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 579 cwts. barley, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DENMARK VIA LONDON.

Khiva (s) 22 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khiva (s) 1,992 cwts. rape seed, John Fachiri; 498 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khiva (s) 7 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Narondio Inglassi (s) 30 bales acawa cotton, A. Durst; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 cwts. dill seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Banyei Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 400 bales cotton, K. Dovchand and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 2,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banyei Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co

IMPORTS,

Oct. 5.

S. S. Banyei Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—436 bales cotton shirting, 317 bales cotton sheeting, 650 casks cement, 19 bales cotton jaconet, 68 cases glass bangles, 550 cases cassia, 56 bales canes, 22 cases paper, 300 cases beer, 5 cases cotton trimmings, 1,400 cases ideal milk, 1,501 cases firecrackers 1,747 cases milk, 200 bundles galangal, 3,073 bags sugar, 10 cases camphor, 4,402 pieces 1,291 bundles pine lumber, 150 packages black pipe, 378 packages galvanized pipe, 8 cases shoes, 18 boxes groceries, 6 cases glass bottles, 29 cases soap, 9 cases copper wire, 13 cases copper plate, 8 cases bar silver, 12 cases copper rods, 154 crates Codd's bottle, 200 bags 515 bundles ginger, 2 cases cotton tape, 2 cases perfumery, 79 cases cotton goods, 13 cases perfumed water, 2 cases glass mirror, 5 cases glass tubes, 1 case bottled mirin, 13 cases canned goods, 25 cases 145 bales cotton drill, 16 packages 38 cases brass rods, 7 bundles yellow metal sheeting, 108 bales 77 cases cotton yarn, 9 tubs miso, 13 tubs soys, 4 tubs pickles 20 bags rice.

S. S. Zayani, from Busreh, Agents H. S. Shustary and Co.—434 bundles 133 bales wool, 251 bundles skin, 3,307 baskets 113 bags dates, 261 bags almond kernels, 29 cases 8 bundles reeds, 4 bags 1 bundle salab, 50 cases rosewater, 10 bundles 4 bags attari, 10 cases 135 bags gum, 575 bags 9 cases almonds, 6 bags cummin seed, 56 bags 32 cases almond seeds, 3 bundles rosebuds, 411 bags raisins, 5 cases 147 bags figs, 164 bundles M. roots, 115 bales cotton, 38 bundles 147 cases 108 jottas asseofotida.

S. S. Karoa from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—100 bags cowries, 55 bags Colombo roots, 4 bundles old copper

MAHOMEDAN COUNCIL ELECTION.

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN'S ALLEGATIONS.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

The inquiry ordered by the Government of India to be held into the election of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah to the Imperial Legislative Council began at noon to-day before Mr. Perceival, District Judge.

At the request of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah the Government had sanctioned a public inquiry before a judicial officer and this was how it came about that the hearing was ordered to be taken up by the District Judge of Poona.

Mr. Jinnah conducted his own case being assisted by Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, barrister, Mr. B. C. Davar represented Mr. Ebrahim Jaffar, and Mr. Binning was for Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the objector.

When Mr. Perceival had taken his seat Mr. Binning said that in a matter of this sort it seemed to him advisable that the inquiry should not be a public one. It was the first time that such investigation had been ordered and he did not think it was the intention of the Government of India that the evidence produced should be published at length in the papers or that it should be open to Tom Dick and Harry to sit in court and hear it.

Mr. Jinnah said he had expressly asked the Government of India that the inquiry might be public one. He had received a reply to say that the matter had been sent to the Government of Bombay and on reference to the Bombay Government he had been told that Mr. Perceival, District Judge of Poona, had been appointed to hold the inquiry and date and other details would be fixed by him.

Mr. Binning pursuing his point, said his position was this. The petition sent by his client Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed was a private petition to the Government of India and he could see no good in having the matter published broadcast.

Mr. Jinnah here read his telegram of the 29th August to the Government of India and his letter to the Bombay Government praying for a public inquiry and replies to both from which it would be seen, he said, that it was the intention of the Government that there should be a public investigation. As to Mr. Binning's contention that the petition was private his contention was that the substance of the petition had been made public in newspapers and there was no sense in asking that it should be private.

Mr. Perceival:—It is pretty clear that there is no objection on the part of the Government to the inquiry being in public.

Mr. Binning then asked that a note might be made of his objection which Mr. Perceival overruled.

Mr. Jinnah next said he had to suggest issues to the Court. The first of these was whether Mr. Ebrahim Haroon was an agent of Mr. Jinnah within the meaning of the regulations: secondly, whether Mr. Ebrahim gave Gulam Ahmed Rs. 500 in notes as alleged in the petition.

Mr. Binning said there was no sense in binding themselves to these issues. It was only for the court to take evidence and give opinion on its merits privately to the Government of India it being left to the Government of India to accept or reject that opinion as it thought best.

Mr. Perceival: I do not think it necessary that we should frame issues.

The last contention raised by Mr. Jinnah was in regard to the interrogatories issued by the Court to be put to Mr. Gulam Hussain of Hyderabad.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Gulam Hussain should be brought to Poona so that he might have an opportunity of cross-examining him.

The Court made a note of the request.

After these preliminary points had been argued out and settled it was decided to call witnesses.

THE EVIDENCE.

Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafaid Pirzada, of Bombay, called, said he had followers in Kolakon and Baluchistan. He knew Moulvie Rafiuddin and Gulam Ahmed.

Mr Binning here said he did not propose to call Gulam Ahmed and he presumed the other side would call him.

Witness, continuing, said he knew Gulam Ahmed for 25 or 30 years. He belonged to the Kadri sect while the witness was the head of the Rafaid sect. He knew the Hon. Mr. Pathan of Dharwar. Witness did not know Mr. Pathan but Moulvi Rafiuddin brought him to his house in Bombay in March last. He knew and met Ebrahimji Adamji Pirbhoy in Moosajee Jafferjee's shop in Poona in May. Witness asked Mr. Pirbhoy whether he would vote for Mr. Rafiuddin and he promised to do so. He met the Hon. Mr. Edroos in May last at his own house in Bombay. He had a talk with him about the Imperial Council election. Mr. Pathan and Gulam Ahmed came there while Mr. Edroos was at his place and witness introduced them. In the middle of June he saw Mr. Rafiuddin in Poona. He did not remember what passed. He came to his house to see him in Bombay about the election but witness did not remember what he said. Both of them went to look for Gulam Ahmed. A telegram came from Mr. Pathan for one Shaik Mahomed which said:—"I am very sick. Send Birbani to me." Witness understood Birbani was to be sent to Dharwar because Mr. Pathan wanted him. Mr. Rafiuddin told him that Mr. Pathan was ill. They found Gulam Ahmed Birbani and brought him to witness's house. Rafiuddin was with him. They told Gulam to go to Dharwar as Mr. Pathan was ill. He agreed to go. Witness attended the Governor's reception on the evening of the 20th June. On coming to Poona he went to the Peerbhoy Mansion hearing Mr. Pathan was there. Witness was accompanied by Mr. Ziaudin, Honorary Magistrate. This was between 10 and 11 a.m. They met Mr. Rafiuddin and one Oomer Saheb. Mr. Pathan was there and about to go to the Council. Gulam Ahmed was also there. Mr. Rafiuddin and Mr. Pathan went to the Council. The Peerbhoy Mansion belonged to Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed. Witness had a conversation with Gulam Ahmed.

"AN ABSOLUTE LIE."

Mr. Jinnah objected a question by Mr. Binning asking the purport of the conversation on the ground that Mr. Binning did not propose to call Gulam Ahmed. If Mr. Binning thought that Gulam Ahmed had turned against him he could call him and then cross-examine him as hostile.

Mr. Perceival to Mr. Binning: Do you propose to call Gulam Ahmed and then cross-examine him?

Mr. Binning: I do not propose to call him.

Mr. Jinnah: I shall prove that it is an absolute lie that I had anything to do with the complaint in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Binning said the Evidence Act did not apply as there were no parties in this investigation. He did not propose to call Gulam Ahmed.

The Court inquired if Mr. Jinnah proposed to call him.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not. He was not his witness.

The Court asked if he should call Gulam Ahmed.

Mr. Jinnah: Why should the Court go out of its way to do so?

Court: Would it not be better if he were called? It would be a more satisfactory inquiry.

Mr. Jinnah: Is it not a farce to hold a man's letter as the other side does, and not to call him as a witness to prove his own letter. Why should the ordinary procedure be upset.

After inquiry by the Court it was seen that the Court's summons to Gulam Ahmed was sent by registered letter but no acknowledgment was received.

Mr. Binning said he had no means to secure Gulam Ahmed's attendance.

The Court agreed with Mr. Jinnah that it would be advisable to follow the Evidence Act in this matter.

Mr. Binning said he relied on section 32 of the Evidence Act. He had no means of finding out the man's address. Besides Gulam had filed a criminal complaint against his client.

Mr. Jinnah said there was no section under which this evidence could be taken.

Mr. Binning said section 30 would really apply. It was unlikely, he thought, that he could secure the attendance of Gulam Ahmed. He made a statement which if proved true, would lay him open to a criminal prosecution. Hence it was quite unlikely he would come there at his request.

After lengthy arguments Mr. Jinnah asked the Court to decide that this witness was not entitled to make a statement with regard to what was said to him by Gulam Ahmed about the Rs. 500 bribe.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch and on resuming said that Mr. Binning must call Gulam Ahmed. On this Mr. Binning said he would ask for an adjournment of a week to enable him to find Gulam Ahmed. It was not in the power of the Court to compel his attendance and it was extremely unlikely that he would come at counsel's request.

After lengthy arguments it was agreed that Mr. Binning should proceed with the evidence of his witness on the understanding that if Gulam Ahmed is not brought as a witness by him or anybody else, having regard to the ruling of the Court, the evidence now given by witness may be omitted from the report to the Government of India.

On this understanding the examination of witness was allowed to be continued.

WHAT GULAM AHMED TOLD WITNESS.

Mr. Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafaid was then recalled and asked what Gulam Ahmed said to him. Witness said, Gulam Ahmed took him aside and told him that much pressure had been put on Mr. Pathan by Mr. Ebrahim and Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Pathan said he had promised to give his vote to Mr. Rafiuddin and having pledged his word he was firm and that Mr. Ebrahim had given hiim five notes of Rs. 100 each and had asked him to use his influence with Mr. Pathan. When he first told him this Salaudin was outside. Witness said he called Salaudin in and he then asked Gulam Ahmed to repeat what he had said to him. Gulam Ahmed then repeated what he had said, before Salaudin. He then left. When the Council adjourned Mr. Pathan, Mr. Rafiuddin and witness took tea in a hotel near the Council Hall. Witness then told Mr. Pathan that as he was ill he was not fit to stay at the Peerbhoy Mansion and he should go and stay at Mr. Rafiuddin's. He agreed and asked that his things be sent to Mr. Rafiuddin's. Mr. Pathan then returned quickly to the Council Hall as he wished to be photographed. Witness and Mr. Rafiuddin went to the Peerbhoy Mansion where witness saw Gulam Ahmed and Oomer Sahib. He told Gulam Ahmed to take the luggage and he went there too. At the evening reception at Government House he saw Mr. Ebrahim Haroon and Mr. Jinnah. Witness had conversation with Ebrahim about Mr. Pathan's vote, when Ebrahim asked him to use his influence to get Mr. Pathan's vote for Mr. Jinnah. He said Mr. Pathan would not change. Mr. Ebrahim then said: "We have made some other arrangements." Witness went to Bombay next day which was the day after the election. He saw Gulam Ahmed in Bombay two or four days later after Mr. Pathan had gone to Dharwar. Gulam Ahmed was very angry at such things being done at elections. He told witness to publish the matter of Rs. 500 in the papers. He always mentioned this matter when he came to see witness. Witness knew retired Risaldar-Major Monohar Khan and saw him on the 2nd or 3rd day of Ramzan-Id. The Risaldar came to witness' house. Gulam Ahmed came there while he was there and he introduced them. He introduced him as being the man who returned Rs. 500 for securing Mr. Pathan's vote. The Risaldar said, "why don't you give that in writing to Moulvi Rafiuddin?" Gulam Ahmed said he would go to Poona after a few days and give it to him in writing. He had not seen Gulam Ahmed since the 10th August. On that date Mr. Rafiuddin and he came to his place from Poona. He said he had given the writing to Mr. Rafiuddin. Witness said he had done well and he would become famous all over the world. Since then he had made many inquiries but had not seen or found him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said there was no one else present on the 29th June when Gulam Ahmed told him about Rs. 500. He said Mr. Pathan was firm about giving his vote to Mr. Rafiuddin and then he told him about Rs. 500. He could not remember if he had tried to influence him. He did not tell him on that day that he had returned the money. He did not ask him and did not tell him. Gulam said that before they came there Mr. Jinnah and Ebrahim had tried their best to induce Mr. Pathan to vote for Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Pathan said he had promised Mr Rafiuddin and could not vote for Mr. Jinnah. Ebrahim gave him Rs. 500 and told him to induce Mr. Pathan to voto for Mr. Jinnah. Witness did not discuss the matter with him. He did not see Rs. 500 notes but he said they were in his pocket. Gulam told him he was a Fakir, but Ebrahim left it with him by force. He said Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Haroon had been there some little time before witness arrived. He advised Gulam to return the money but he could not say if he had returned the money. Some four or five days after the election he told him he had returned Rs. 500. He did not say whether he had returned it in the presence of any one. Gulam Ahmed told Salaudin all that he had told him. Salaudin said nothing. He never told Gulam Ahmed's story to any one. There was no reason to do so. Witness never told anyone about it before going to Bombay. He had not seen Mr. Rafiuddin between the 28th June and the 10th August. Mr. Rafiudin had called to see him on the 21st June at Sachapir Street, Poona, where witness was staying with his sister. He came in the evening about 5 p.m. and told him that he had lost the election. On the 10th August in Bombay Gulam Ahmed told him in the presence of Mr. Rafiuddin that he had given his story in writing. He had never told Mr. Rafiuddin Gulam's story before. He did not know how Mr. Rafiuddin came to know that Gulam Ahmed had told him his story. He did not know up to date how Mr. Rafiuddin came to know this.

MOSLEM LEAGUE CONTROVERSY.

He was a friend of both Mr. Rafiuddin and Mr. Jinnah. He helped Mr. Rafiuddin in the election. Messrs. Edroos and Pathan were the only persons whom he had asked to vote for Mr. Rafiuddin. He supported Mr. Rafiuddin but did not go against Mr. Jinnah. About 10 days ago he gave his statement to Mr. Rafiuddin who wrote it out in English. There was no one present. He signed it in Court to-day. There was no one present when he signed it. He knew the Moslem League controversy and that Mr. Rafiuddin opposed the session of the league being held in Bombay. Mr. Jinnah was of the opposite party. He had signed Mr. Jinnah's requisition first and then changed his mind within a week and went over to the other side. He did not try his best to oppose holding the session of the League. He was signatory of the requisition calling a meeting to oppose the session of the League. He did not call this taking part in politics. He was not on hostile term with Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer. He had been in Poona for the anniversary of the great Durgah in May. On 20th June he did not come to Poona to help Mr. Rafiuddin. He went to see Mr. Pathan at the Peerbhoy Mansion as he was ill. He could not say who had told him that Mr. Pathan had arrived in Poona. He left his sister's house at 9 or 9-30 in search of Mr. Pathan.

The Court then rose for the day.

SEQUEL TO DEPORTATION CASE.

ALLARKHIA INTERNED AT SANAND.

Allarkhia Abba alias Allaya, the complainant in the Deportation Case recently disposed of by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has been sent by the Bombay Government to Sanand in Ahmedabad District where he will have to stay until further orders.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

OLD OFFENDER GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Taiyarkhan charged Ayub Ebrahim, alias Mahomed Ayub Mahomed Ebrahim a Mahomedan with selling half a grain and possessing two grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Sakharam Krishna, a Hindu with a number of aliases, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 171 belonging to Fatehmahomed Piraji. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was repairing a bucket in Nana Shunker's Wadi on Monday afternoon, when the accused who was under the influence of liquor, came there and slapped him in the face and taking up his purse ran away. An alarm was raised and a sepoy gave chase and arrested the accused. The purse was found on the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted eight previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that but for the fact that the accused had committed theft whilst under the influence of liquor he would have passed an order for solitary confinement also.

Transhipment of passengers, mails and parcels can now be done on the Phaladi Branch of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

	New York, Oct. 4th.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" to Continent	13,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75-70
Silver Commercial Bars	68⅞

MONEY MARKET.

	London, Oct. 4th.
Consols 2½%	59½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	51
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69
Government Securities 3%	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.89

WAR LOANS.

	London, Oct 4th.
3½ %1925—1928	£85
4½ %1925—1935	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

	London, Oct. 4th.
WHEAT.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	
C. I. F. Sept-Oct. Paid Sellers	72/2
SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Oct. Sellers	70/6
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Nominal.	
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold. Nominal.	
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	68
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct-Nov Sellers	85/6
Toria Rapeseed Oct.-Nov. Buyers	71
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£140
Standard Copper G.M.B. Sellers	£139
Copper Braziers	£1-3
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	45½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F., Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct Value	3/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Paid	2/5

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

	London, Oct. 4th.
Finest Australian Beef Tallow	44
" Mutton Tallow	44
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN MYSORE.

THE DUSSERAH EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 5.

His Highness the Yuvarajah of Mysore yesterday afternoon opened the Mysore Dusserah Exhibition. Mr. A. R. Bannerji, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, made a lengthy speech dealing with the industrial progress of Mysore in recent years, and pointing out the possibilities of further development.

His Highness in declaring the exhibition opened referred to the various special features of this year's exhibition, and the useful purpose they served in furthering the industrial progress of the State. His Highness alluded to industrial reawakening in the State and said old arts, and industries had received great impetus and they had to-day a number of fresh onese such as the manufacture of soap, buttons, files, sandalwood etc. They had besides a number of power plants installed for lift irrigation. Even in the manufacture of machinery they had made a start and their efforts had been attended with success. Agriculture was also receiving attention and the Chairman had rightly emphasised the importance of agricultural *pari passu* with industrial progress. When activities of that nature were being pursued from year to year, exhibitions of the kind served very useful purpose in not only enabling to take stock periodically of the progress achived in the several activities undertaken, but also demonstrate in a practical manner in what direction these could make further progress. Perhaps time had arrived when they could maintain with advantage permanent Industrial, Commercial, and Agricultural museums, in important centres for the purposes of constant instruction to their people in these matters.

A PRIVATE'S FUNERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am just writing thanking you for publishing about that degrading being of an officer Well Sir, I want you to publish this letter to show what honours the heroes of Mesopotamia get when they have done their utmost for King and Country On the 1st instant there was a soldier, a mere private who happened to die. Well, he was duly honoured as far as the firing party went. He was conveyed on a gun-carriage, but the carriage was drawn by two bullocks, with a native driver. Immediately after, a manure cart passed by, belonging to the Government with two fine horses pulling it, also some officers passed on horseback. Well, Sir, I think you will agree with me, that it is not playing the game with us when we have sacrificed all, and then not have the proper honours due to a soldier. There are plenty of spare horses in the 34th Gen. Hospital, or do the officers wish to play polo instead? The sooner the officers work properly with the men the better. You may publish my name if you wish Sir—Yours etc.,

A PRIVATE.

Deolali, Oct. 4.

[We do not think it necessary to publish the name of our correspondent.—Editor B. C.]

A CASE OF FIRST OFFENCE.

Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Mahomed Kasim, a coolie, with possessing twenty-two tolas of opium without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. As this was his first offence, The Magistrate sentenced him to twelve stripes.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Sergeant Chamarastu charged Tar Mahomed Nur Mahomed with kidnapping a Persian girl, Bibi Nazini, wife of Haji Mahedi Motiwalla, aged 14, under section 363 Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Patell, Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman represented the accused.

Ramju, a tailor, examined by Mr. Velinkar said that he knew the accused. He knew Bachu's club near Batliwala's hospital. Witness remembered the day on which the club was shut up. Witness had gone there that night at 9 p.m. (B.T.) Witness saw a woman peeping into the club from outside. Witness drew the accused's attention. The accused asked Hoosein to see who the woman was. Subsequently Hoosein came and said that it was the woman from the opposite house. The accused got up and went outside. As the accused went out the woman caught hold of his hand. Witness knew Sikander Ali. Witness saw him on Monday at about 8 a.m. and had a conservation with him. Witness knew the *panvala* who gave evidence in this case. On the night in question the witness did not meet Fakirmahomed (panvala).

AT MR. GODINHO'S OFFICE.

On that Monday witness went to Mr. Godinho's office at 5 or 5-30 p.m. Sikandar told him that morning that the accused was in Mr. Godinho's office. Witness said that though Sinkandar had told him about the accused having gone to Mr. Godinho's office, in the morning he (witness) went there in the evening on the off-chance of finding him there. In Mr. Godinho's office witness found Mr. Godinho, the accused and a woman. The woman was in the room and the accused was standing at the doorway of the room. Witness called the accused near the Vakil's clerk's seat. The accused's servant brought some bedding and a suit case to Mr. Godinho's office at about 6-30 p.m. About 7 p.m. Mr. Godinho left the office in charge of Peerkhan (clerk). The accused, witness and Peerkhan were there in the office and the woman was sitting in the room. The office peon brought meals for 4 or 5 persons. Witness did not know if Mr. Godinho was paid any money.

CHAWL SUPERVISOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mohideen Shaik Baba said that he was the supervisor of the Improvement Trust Chawl at Imamwada. In that chawl Abdul Jamad was one of the tenants. He lived with his wife Zorabi. About three months ago on a Sunday at about 4 or 4-30 p.m. while witness was standing on the road taking tea in front of the chawl a taxi car came in which were two persons. The accused was one of them. The other was witness's tenant Sikandar. The motor pulled up and the witness thinking that his officers had come left his tea and went up to the car. Then he saw a woman come from the chawl and get into the car. The man who was with the accused fetched her. The woman was a stranger, the witness had never seen her before. The woman got into the car and the other man also got into the car. The car moved away towards Bhendi Bazaar. Witness had not seen the woman since in the chawl. She was dressed in grey. Witness was called by the Police about 3 or 4 days after he had seen the woman and he made a statement.

Abdul Samad Hashami said that he was a schoolmaster at the Narelwadi Masjid. He resided at Imamwada in the Improvement Trust Chawl. Witness knew Sikandar Ali who lived opposite to him On a Sunday, the day before the Ramzan started, Sikandar Ali at 4 a.m. brought a woman. Witness was sleeping and Sikandar knocked at the door and brought the woman in. He requested witness to keep the woman in his room for one hour. Witness lived with his wife. Sikandar said that he would then come and take the woman away. Witness asked Sikandar who she was and he said, that she was his Seth's wife. The woman was taken away about 4 or 4-30 p.m.

WHAT A CONSTABLE SAW.

Raghu Arjun, Police constable No. 1363 said that on 24th June he was on patrol duty in plain clothes at Kadak beat. On the 25th about 3-30 a.m. he came on to Sandhurst Road when between the Alhambra Cinema and the temple he noticed a victoria with its hood up approaching. There was an open umbrella inside and his suspicions were roused. The witness asked the victoria to pull up. He noticed Sikandar and a woman inside and asked Sikandar who he was. Sikandar replied that he was the servant of Tar Mahomed of Pydhonie. When witness asked who the woman was Sikandar said that she was Tar Mahomed's wife. Witness then asked him why Tar Mahomed was sending his wife with him at that hour of the night. Sikandar told witness that Tar Mahomed had got down at Pydhonie and that he had asked him to take her to Imamwada. After some further enquiries witness allowed him to pass.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Francis Peter with house-breaking and theft at night of two wooden tables, eight mosquito net poles and one mosquito curtain, collectively valued at Rs. 42-8, belonging to Government. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused. The accused stole the articles in question from a locked room in the Officers' quarters at the Cooperage Camp. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGATION OF PERJURY.

A MAGISTRATE'S "MORAL CONVICTION".

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the matter in which at the instance of Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer a notice was issued against Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada calling upon him to show cause why sanction should not be granted to prosecute him on a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed by him in the "hundi" case brought by him against Mr. Engineer.

Mr. Rustomji Bharucha of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas appeared for Mr. Engineer and Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah for Mr. Dada.

The Magistrate said this application was a sequel to the case against the applicant Nanabhoy by the respondent Dada in which he (the Magistrate) had given the applicant the benefit of the doubt. In his judgment he had observed that he felt morally convinced that Dada had lost large sums of money. He was morally convinced that the case against Nanabhoy was true but on account of the conflicting statements of Dada on whose evidence the case mainly hinged he thought it unsafe to convict the accused and therefore gave him the benefit of the doubt. Under the circumstances the applicant was not entitled to any assistance from the Court. He (the Magistrate) had not the slightest doubt that this application was not *bona fide* for the purpose of vindicating public justice. Admittedly suits were pending in the High Court between Nanabhoy and Dada and it would not be right for him to place a weapon in the hands of an astute managing clerk which he could hang over the head of the feeble-minded Dada like Damocles' sword. Apprehending improper pressure on the part of the applicant he must decline to sanction the prosecution under the direction vested in the Court. He was satisfied that this prosecution was not necessary in the interests of justice.

NO PRIMA FACIE CASE MADE OUT.

Upon the merits he must be satisfied that the respondent intentionally gave false evidence, *i. e.* that he knew at the time he gave the evidence that it was false. Having regard to the observations of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in 28 Bombay Page 533 that it did not follow that a man had committed perjury because "on one or the other occasion the prisoner swore that which was not true," and to the observation in 7 Allahabad, page 44, that "every possible presumption in favour of the reconciliation of the two statements should be made," he was of opinion that a *prima facie* case for prosecution was not made out. There was no conflict between the first part of the statements made on the 9th of May and the 31st May. They amounted to this that Dada instituted proceedings against the accused upon information furnished by Mr. Surajmal but not at his instigation. There was contradiction between the statements—"I now find that the allegations in his complaint are false" (made on the 9th May 1916) and "the allegations contained in the complaint are true" (made on the 31st May 1916.) But there was no evidence to show that on the dates he made these statements he (Dada) did not believe them to be true. It must be remembered that on the 19th of April 1916 he (the Magistrate) converted the notice into summons at the request of Nanabhoy who wanted a full inquiry for the sake of his own reputation. But on the 9th of May he (Nanabhoy) had no objection to the withdrawal. It was plain that by this time he had succeeded in persuading Dada that the information obtained from Mr. Surajmal was false. Dada could therefore truthfully say "I now find that the allegations in my complaint are false."

THE MAGISTRATE'S SUSPICION.

The information about the hundis and the repayment thereof to Nanabhoy unquestionably came from Mr. Surajmal. On the 9th May his (Magistrate) suspicions were roused and he resolved to examine Mr. Surajmal. Thereupon Dada went back to his solicitors and they no doubt succeeded in once more convincing him that the allegations in the complaint were true. It was therefore no wonder that Dada stated on the 31st May that, "the allegations contained in the complaint are true." He could not say that on either occasion he stated what he knew or believed at the time to be false. It was this conflict that made it unsafe for him (the Magistrate) to accept one statement and reject the other.

On the 12th July Dada said "at the instance of the accused I made a false statement on the 9th May." He certainly did not mean that on the 9th of May he knowingly made a false statement at the instigation of Nanabhoy. If he (the Magistrate) were to accept the version he would have to sanction the prosecution of Nanabhoy as well. What Dada meant was simply that he now found that the statement made on the 9th of May under the influence of Nanabhoy was not correct. There was no other real contradiction in the other statements complained of. Most of them had no bearing upon the case and were ceratainly not material to the issue.

DADA A FEEBLE-MINDED MAN.

The respondent Dada was a feeble-minded man. His own Counsel had described him as having more money than brains. He (the Magistrate) accepted Dada's learned Counsel's estimate. Such a man could have been easily influenced by Nanabhoy whose client he was for several years. Taking all these things into consideration he (the Magistrate) was of opinion that the ends of justice would be better served by declining to grant the sanction. He therefore rejected the application.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 6, 1916.

THE INDIAN DEMAND.

It is the misfortune of every movement which seeks to turn people's thoughts away from consecrated values to be viewed with suspicion, its exponents to be discredited and sinister motives to be attributed to them. The movement for self-government in India is one such. It is essentially a challenging movement, for it challenges consecrated values. It is the veriest truth that the challenge is made with knowledge and a due sense of responsibility, and in an absolutely constitutional manner. (More, as far as the constitutional aspect of the matter is concerned) the demand for self-government derives plenary authority and support in the weightiest declarations of the Government of India itself, apart from the fact that it is the necessary and logical development of the popular movement which originated in the Indian National Congress. It is very easy to import considerations of prejudice into the discussion of the question. One such consideration is that the movement is coloured by racial prejudice. Another is that it is anti-Government and anarchic.

The slightest acquaintance with the history of constitutional development in this country from the beginnings of the British connection would suffice to dispel these vain and foolish delusions. The Government of England over India was from the first, and is to-day, of the essence of moral as against purely material force. The moral element has persisted and predominated over the material element, including in the latter category every conceivable sentiment of race. British statesmen have again and again repudiated the notion of racial ascendancy or aggrandisement, at the expense of the Indian people. The liberalisation of the Government,—the bringing of the people into closer, responsible association with the Government,—has nothing to do with racial considerations. Nor is the movement anti-Governmental or anarchic, for its avowed object is to promote, in increasing measure, the very object which the Government has declared to be nearest its heart. As a little consideration will show, this class of objections can be carried too far. The crucial test to apply is whether the advocates of the traditional policy of the British Raj, which is to liberalise the Government are animated by considerations of racial prejudice, or those who uphold the present order of things which tend, however unconsciously, to conduce to racial ascendancy and to maintain a system of administration opposed to the liberalising tendency we have spoken of. The moral consideration rules out every other. Whatever tends to liberalise the administration and to subserve the traditional (and unrevoked) policy of the British Raj must prevail. There is absolutely nothing of extremism in the movement. "Extremism" in Indian politics is dead: it was a passing phase and has long been discredited by every progressive movement that has come into view, Hindu or Moslem. No honest man critically examining the programme of administrative improvement compendiously styled Self-Government can gainsay the fact that it is a programme making for the strength and solidarity of the administration, and that it is alone capable of bringing about that neo-co-operation between the Government and the people which is desired on both sides.

If we briefly glance at the present aims of the advocates of the attainment of Self-Government on colonial lines we find that, first, as regards British control two great reforms affecting the ultimate governance of India from England are urged. These are (i) the abolition of the India Council, (ii) the placing of the Secretary of State's salary on the British Estimates. It is not necessary to enlarge on these topics, except to remark that both are designed to substitute responsible for irresponsible government. The India Council, in so far as it exercises any power of directing or influencing policy, is a perfectly irresponsible body. The abolition of this Council is a necessary condition precedent to the evolution of responsible government in India. Next, the Secretary of State's responsibility to Parliament must be more clearly defined. In theory he is responsible, but Parliament's powers of criticism and control are effectively neutralised first by the existence of the India Council and second by the total inability of Parliament effectively to criticise the actions of the Secretary of State. The placing of his salary on the British Estimates would give Parliament effective means of bringing criticism to bear upon policy and details of administration. In practice, however, when the powers and responsibilities of the Indian Legislative Council are enlarged, the Secretary of State will occupy his rightful place as the constitutional link between the Crown and the Government of India, and that is exactly what the reforms urged are meant to do.

Then we come to the important series of reforms affecting the government and administration in India itself. First of all, we want a substantial majority of non-official elected members on the Imperial Legislative Council, and wholly elected Provincial Legislative Councils. Bearing in mind the functions that will ultimately appertain to the Central Government, under the scheme of reforms foreshadowed by the Delhi Despatch,—that of guardian of Imperial interests, and without powers of interference with autonomous Provincial Governments except in certain extreme cases,—it is clear that it is neither necessary nor expedient to maintain an official-*cum*-nominated majority on the Imperial Legislative Council and it is absolutely essential that there should be elective Provincial Legislative Councils. This is a condition precedent to the grant of full autonomous powers to Provincial Governments, which must necessarily be subject to the control of the popular chambers in respect of purely local finance and administration. The Congress has been urging this reform these several years, and the Delhi Despatch authoritatively embodies the popular aspirations in this regard. Further, autonomous Provincial Government implies an executive not only responsible in the ordinary sense to the popular chamber but executive officers forming the Cabinet, elected by the popular chamber. The Governor is nominated by the Crown and would not be liable to quit office as the result of a hostile vote, but his advisers in the Provincial Cabinet, who owe their office to the popular chamber should enjoy no such immunity in the event of their losing the confidence of those whose vote they were placed in office. The particular mode in which the Provincial Cabinet may be constituted need not engage our attention at present, but the all-important consideration is that the Provincial Government, presided over by the representative of the British Crown, should enjoy full autonomous powers, subject to the control of the elected chamber and that the Executive must be responsible to the people as represented by the legislature. Of course, under this system, fiscal autonomy is assured, as also control of every branch of the administration.

That is roughly the programme on which, we believe, all parties in the Congress are practically agreed. We cannot conceive that, if it is fairly considered by the British public without the introduction of these "topics of prejudice" by which the opponents of Indian political reform have delayed its progress in the past, it will meet with disapproval or discouragement. Sir K. G. Gupta recently said, speaking in London,

"When England had trained the people of India in the art of self-government, when she received complete autonomy when they had the various Provinces as separate States, controlled by a Central or Federal Government, presided over by a representative of the British Crown, then, and then only, would England have discharged the great task imposed on her by Providence. She would reap her reward in the consideration of the Empire, the stability of which would never be shaken, and in the everlasting affection and contentment of a people amongst whose faults certainly ingratitude is not one. That day, let us hope, would soon come."

Sir Krishna is an authoritative spokesman of India, and his words may well be pondered over.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The greatest need of this country is, as it has been, education,—more of education day by day, in the primary, secondary and higher stages. When it is remembered that roughly there is only one man in ten who is able to read and write, the appalling illiteracy of the male population may be somewhat realised. But far more distressing in the state of education among women in India whose backwardness in this respect has no parallel in the civilized world, ninety-nine women in a hundred being uneducated. The only remedy lies in the Government of India resolving upon a definite and vigorous programme of progress to be completed, say, within the next decade. If any compelling motive were needed for such a determination on their part, it is provided by their own frank confession that "the education of girls remains to be organised." That the action following upon the resolution should achieve its end, it is further incumbent upon them to demand from every provincial Government that the latter should spare no pains to see that the programme that is decided upon is strictly adhered to, and while insisting on this they should also see that all the financial help that any of the provincial Governments may require and not what little they themselves think fit to spare, is placed at the disposal of that provincial Government It is thus alone that a satisfactory acceleration in the present slow rate of progress can be attained.

The Government of India have been awakened, to some extent to the requirement of the time as is indicated by the circular letter issued by them in February last. That letter has been forwarded to and considered by many public bodies and individuals interested in education and qualified to give their views on the subject. The circular letter of the Government required that these views should be submitted to them by the end of this year and by this time, therefore, the Government must be in possession of the replies sent in by a majority of these bodies and individuals. So far as the general trend of the opinion on this subject is concerned, one fact appears to have emerged prominently. It is that the object which the Government had in view in issuing the circular, namely, the determination of the general position of education of women and the formulation of a definite programme of progress, would have been more efficiently and successfully attained by the appointment of the representative committee suggested to the Secretary of State by the deputation of friends and sympathisers of India in England headed by Mrs. Fawcett. It is not, therefore, surprising that emphasis on this point forms the most important part of the memorandum on the subject prepared in reply to the Government circular by the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Schools Committee is composed of men tried and experienced in the field of education and capable of taking a broad view of the subject, men to whose efforts it is due that the state of education of girls in Bombay,—though by no means absolutely satisfactory,—is yet far in advance of that in any city or part of the country. The view of this committee, therefore, is entitled to great weight. The committee after pointing out that the general awakening on the subject,—very appreciable in the city of Bombay,—seems to be every day growing stronger and deeper and spreading more widely in the different classes of the community, rightly lays chief stress on the growing conviction that the girls of the country should have no intellectual gulf separating them from their brothers and husbands. This conviction, the committee is careful to add, is not confined to the people in towns and cities, but is exercising the minds of the infinitely larger class who live outside them. The committee recognises that the difficulties in the way of rapid progress, commensurate with the demand, are many and vary from place to place and that, the divergence of view as regards the aims and objects and the syllabus of the various classes of schools asked for, is wide. And this, it adds, is probably one main reason why the Government of India's Resolution of 9th May, 1913, directing Local Governments to lay down a comprehensive programme for three years had borne little practical proof. In view of all this, the committee is driven to the inevitable conclusion that the appointment of the committee urged by the Fawcett deputation, which would go into the whole question and lay down definite lines of advance, would be a very advisable step.

Notes of the Day.

The Reforms Memorandum.

With reference to the comments of the "Civil and Military Gazette" on the memorandum of suggested constitutional changes submitted to the Viceroy by non-official members of the Imperial Council we may point out that the memorandum was submitted by the elected non-official Indian members, all of whom signed it with three exceptions. The nominated members were not asked to sign as they were not considered to be directly representative of the people. The European members, only two in number, were not consulted. The memorandum expressed the considered views of no less than nineteen non-official Indian members constituting almost the entrie elective element. As regards the Mahomedan members, it may be mentioned that the signatories included the Raja of Mahumudabad, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Haq. The veiled suggestion contained in the comment of the Lahore paper that the memorandum was a sectional affair and not fully representative of non-official opinion is quite unjustified.

A Schoool-boy Freak.

A curious instance of the distorted view of petty offences which some magistrates are sometimes prone to take, was afforded by the case which came before the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court on Wednesday and was reported in our issue of yesterday. In this case a matriculation student had been convicted of the heinous crime of climbing a municipal lamp post and stealing therefrom the glass chimney worth a few annas. The Magistrate saw in this a grave example of moral turpitude and entered into a portentous dissertation on the "springs of human conduct" which are "sometimes as inscrutable as the dispensations of Providence" and found in the "audacious manner" in which the theft was committed evidence of premeditation. Mr. Justice Batchelor in rejecting the application for revision and refusing to interfere with the conviction very sensibly expressed the opinion that this was a mere schoolboy freak.

Who has not been Guilty?

"No more moral turpitude attached to the young man" said Mr. Justice Batchelor "than to a young English boy who in similar circumstances stole apples from an orchard." It is a good thing that we have in our High Courts Judges who can take a humane and common-sense view of a puerile affair of this character and that the offender has been relieved by this judicial expression of opinion of the stigma cast upon him by the magistrate's judgment. How many of us, if we had had the misfortune when engaged in some boyish freak to fall into the hands of the law, would have been guilty of moral turpitude according to this magisterial dictim. One could cull from the biographies of famous and honoured men many instances of the exhibition of such "moral turpitude" in their youths. One of Lord Bresford's most prized possessions is said to be the brass knocker that he stole from the door of the Star and Garter Inn at Portsmouth one night when he was a midshipman.

The Industries Commission.

Writing in the current number of the "Mysore Economic Journal" Prof. Kale urges that the Holland Industries Commission should consider itself as an Economic Commission and handle wider issues than may be regarded as falling within its province. Taking for his text Sir Thomas Holland's view of the problem of the Commission that the "inquiry is not a mere product of the war" and that in the rapidly changing conditions of India "it is necessary at frequent intervals to review the state of the country of which this evolution is the scene, in order to ensure that there is being developed the most healthy and best adopted form of growth,—Prof. Kale insists that the Commission should examine the whole economic situation in India, if the spirit of Sir Holland's observations is to animate the forthcoming inquiry, and it should note the changes that have come over the country during the past fifteen years, marking the directions in which the country is moving.

Need of a Wider Scope of Inquiry.

To the probable objection that this would be beyond the scope of the enquiry, Prof. Kale gives the following reply:—

If the Commission is being asked to say whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be indicated and if in the opinion of Government, 'Indian capital is timid and unenterprising,' is it not necessary to find out how much capital there is in the country, latent and potential, how more capital may be accumulated and how means can be provided for the saving and utilization of this capital This means an investigation into the earning capacity of the various classes of the community and their social and material condition. It means an inquiry into the financial and administrative policy of Government so far as it has a bearing upon the economic condition of the people. It also means a thorough inquiry into the existing system of primary and secondary education as well as technical education. The whole economic structure is based or ought to be based, upon the national educational system. The young generation of the present is expected to produce men of industrial and commercial enterprise of the future, and the educational branch of the Commission's inquiry can, by no means, be the least important. Thus the agrarian, financial, educational, social and administrative aspects of the problem are as important as the purely technical and scientific ones.

Mahomedans and Education.

Maulana Shah Suleman Falwari, perhaps the most eminent Moslem divine of the present day in India, is yet one of the few scholars of the old type who combine a vast knowledge of the old learning with a broad outlook on the needs of the time. His exhortation, therefore, at the sitting of the Moslem Educational Conference in Kathiawar that it was a great folly on the part of the Moslems to suppose that an educated young man of to-day was a bad Moslem, may well be laid to heart by many Indian Moslems who, like their brethren in Kathiawar, are still considering whether or not they should give their children Western education. The number of such Moslems is fortunately not so large as it was two or three decades ago thanks to the efforts of the late Sir Syed Ahmed and his co-workers. Nevertheless, in view, for instance, of the unreasoning and blind prejudice against Western education which was used for their own sinister ends by the hooligans who broke up the meeting of the Moslem League in December in this City, Maulana Falwaris' insistence that a man well-versed in modern sciences could understand his religion infinitely better than an uneducated Moslem who offered his prayers regularly, is highly significant.

"Naka Bandi" and "Thakri."

In his review of the provincial police administration report for 1915-16, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab refers to the successful working of the *naka bandi* and *thakri pahra*, in regard to the latter of which considerable discussion took place some time ago in the local Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor says:—

The continued success of the indigenous system of village patrols known as *naka bandi* and *thakri pahra* is emphasised both in the Inspector-General's and the Criminal Justice Reports: and further evidence of its popularity is furnished by the resolution passed unanimously last March by the Legislative Council which recommended the extended use of the system in co-operation with district officers and the police in the prevention of dacoities. The matured proposals of the Inspector-General for the legislation of the system have recently been received and will now be taken into consideration by Government

It is satisfactory that the Government of the Punjab intend taking early steps in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council, but they will do well in the meanwhile to publish the "matured proposals of the Inspector-General" so that the public may have their say in the matter, before any decision is arrived at.

The Health of the City.

The unusually low death-rate, which it was Bombay's good fortune to experience during the second and third weeks of September, was not maintained in the last week of the month, for the statistics now available show that the death-rate rose from 24.47 to 27.18 last week. The total mortality stood at 512, or 51 deaths more in the previous week. There was no rise in the mortality from plague, which stood at 11 attacks and 8 deaths, the same as in the previous week. Six of the plague cases were imported ones, three from Poona and one each from Dhond, Rajpur and Thana District. Small-pox registered three attacks and one death. There were fourteen attacks (including four imported, three from Busra and one from Calcutta) and six deaths during the week. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 31, other respiratory diseases 145, tubercular diseases 9, diarrhoea 26, dysentry 15, malaria 5, enteric 1 and debility and old age 21. There were 450 live births during the week, in addition to 33 still-births and 9 premature births.

The Government emigration steamer Chenab arrived in the Madras port the other day after a voyage of 21 days from Suv (Fiji) with 678 returned emigrants for Madras and Calcutta. The Chenab left Madras for Fiji on the 7th August with 884 indentured people and arrived there on the 1st instant without a single death and with all the coolies on board in good health in spite of a number of invalids, infirm and old people on board. During the return voyage just ended there were again no deaths, but one birth. The returned emigrants brought with them as the result of their labours in Fiji nearly two lakhs of rupees in money orders, jewellery and coin.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES

RUSSIANS CROSS ZLOTA LIPA.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

A French official message from Salonika says the Serbians have occupied Sovio, the French have occupied Petorao and Urbemi, and the British on the right have captured Kanikoi, east of the Struma.

On the Transylvania front the Roumanians have defeated the enemy in different regions and taken over 2,000 prisoners. In the Dobrudja they conquerred a position and captured over 1,000 prisoners.

General Tcherbatcheff's troops on the third day of a furious engagement crossed the Zlota Lipa south of Brzezany, drove the enemy from the commanding heights and advancing towards Brzezany bombarded the town.

The Italians have captured the second peak of Col. Bricon 8,000 ft. high in the valley of the Brenta and a peak 8,500 ft. high in Carnia.

It is officially announced from Athens that the Greek Cabinet has resigned.

A despatch from British Headquarters summing up the position at the end of September says, since the opening of battle in July the British have taken 26,735 prisoners and engaged 38 enemy divisions, of which 29 have been withdrawn exhausted or broken.

Wednesday afternoon's British communiqué says Eaucourt L'Abbaye has been cleared of the enemy and is now entirely in British hands.

The French have completed the capture of strong lines of trenches between Morval and St. Pierre Vaast Wood and they have also captured an important trench north of Rancourt.

The French are steadily encircling Mont St. Quentin, the Key to the Peronne defences.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will arrive in Bombay very early on Monday morning and leave Victoria Terminus at 2-15 p.m. the same day for Simla.

Mr. P. G. Messent, will act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of Sir Frederick L. Sprott, or pending further orders.

Sir James H. DuBoulay, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Surat vice Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S.

RAPID PROGRESS OF MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES ON BOTH FRONTS.

VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA.

ALLIES OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

BULGARIANS RETREATING NORTHWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 4.

A French official message from Salonika says, in consequence of Serbian victories in the Kajmakalan region the Bulgarians have abandoned their positions at Starkovgreb on the River Brod and appear to be retreating northwards. The Serbians have occupied Sovio, the French have occupied Petorao and Urbemi, and the British on the right have captured Kanikoi, east of the Struma.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF JENIKO

ENORMOUS BULGARIAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A British official message from Salonika says, across the Struma we advanced and captured Jeniko, south of Serce road. The enemy immediately counter-attacked, but never reached closer than a thousand yards, being broken up by our artilery. Fresh troops in the evening made a third attack after heavy bombardment and fighting continues. The enemy's casualties were heavy.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters at Salonika says that the Bulgarians defending Jeniko, who were not killed or did not flee from the terrific bombardment, surrendered. Jeniko was most strongly fortified and most important of the three adjoining villages, two of which had already been captured. The Bulgarians made the first counter-attack three hours after the capture of Jeniko with three battalions rushed up by train. These were swept off by a curtain of fire.

Bulgarian losses during the last four days have been enormous.

GRAVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

EVER SHARPER MISERY AMONG THE MASSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Information from trustworthy sources indicates that the German economic conditions became persistently worse all through August. Neutrals knowing Germany well speak of the extraordinary scarcity and bandness of food even in the best hotels. There are frequent food riots and strikes in large towns.

Letters found on prisoners testify to the ever sharper misery among the masses. It is believed that the harvest is below the average. The food crisis next spring will be intense. Meanwhile privations, coupled with loss of confidence in victory, continue to weaken people's powers of resistance.

BRITAIN'S WAR RESOURCES.

GENERAL ROBERTSON ON NEED OF MORE MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

General Sir William Robertson, in a speech at Dalderby, Lincolnshire, said we had now a reasonable amount of guns and ammunition, and on the whole could view the future without any anxiety whatever, but we must be prepared to continue the fight for a time, which could not at present be estimated. We wanted more men now, and eventually should want all who could be spared. We were not justified in expecting to win unless the services of every man and woman were enlisted to the full.

NORWEGIAN ANGER AGAINST GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Norwegian press expresses anger at the destruction of its shipping. It avers that submarines have bases on the Norwegian coast and demands stoppage of export of nickel, which Germany is unable to obtain elsewhere.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

IN TRANSYLVANIA AND DOBRUDJA.

3,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Oct. 4.

An official statement says:—On the Transylvania front we have defeated the enemy in different regions and taken over 2,000 prisoners.

In the Dobrudja we have conquered a position and captured seven guns, over a thousand prisoners and much war material.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON TRANSYLVANIAN FRONTIER.

HOLLOW GERMAN CLAIM TO VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The German claim to a crushing victory on the Transylvanian frontier is disproved by a Roumanian communiqué, which says that the Roumanians during the retreat on 29th. September captured 300 prisoners and five machineguns and are now counter-attacking the enemy in the mountains on the right bank of the Olt River.

Moreover, the Roumanian general attack in the Dobrudja continues to be pushed most vigorously on the whole front against stubborn resistance.

The Roumanians repulsed an attack at Orsova. The enemy is furiously attacking in the region of the Vulcan Pass and is using poison gas.

MORE ABOUT THE "CRUSHING DEFEAT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

German papers are strenuously explaining to the disappointed public the scanty results of the officially announced "crushing defeat' of the Roumanians at the Roterturm Pass.

It is noteworthy that the Austrian communiqué speaks of repulsing Roumanian advances at Roterturm and admits that the Austrians and Germans have been pressed back by a strong counter-attack.

FAILURE OF HINDENBURG'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, October 3.—Hindenburg is reported as saying "Roumania must be punished as a warning to other neutrals." The plan of the campaign was prepared a long time ago when the punitive work was commenced, Austria failed and involved Mackensen in the South. The inability of Austria to hold Roumania disorganised Germany's plans as she had to find troops to check Roumania's advance. Having had to do this, Hindenburg is now in favour of dealing with Roumania at once, as Mackensen like the Austrians failed in his objective. Greece is to be overawed by the operations against Roumania.

ROUMANIA MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

Unfortunately for this punitive operation against Roumania, Austria fails each time, as in the case of the offensive which was Hindenburg's punitive idea. Roumania is master of the situation. Her retirement before German reinforcements was deliberate and strategic. It is a triumph to have drawn German armies into the Roumanian combat, as it aids the Allies' objective of distribution and of making the enemy fight simultaneously on all the fronts.

AUSTRIA A MILL-STONE ROUND GERMAN NECK.

Very bitter words are being said in Germany about the hopeless weakness of Austria, whom one newspaper describes as a mill-stone around the neck of Germany, dragging her away from her own objectives and indefinitely postponing a decision.

BURIAL GROUND FOR MOSLEM SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Arrangements have been made for the permanent upkeep of the burial ground for the Mohamedan soldiers near the Woking Mosque.

The ground was planned under the advice of Mirza Abbas Ali Baig and is being surrounded by an ornamental wall of Oriental character. An inscribed headstone is being provided for every grave.

BRITISH PUSH.

FRUITS OF THREE MONTHS' OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY THROWN BACK ON FOURTH LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A despatch from British Headquarters sums up the position at the end of September as follows. Since the opening of the battle in July we have taken 26,735 prisoners and engaged 38 German divisions, of which 29 have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold a half-moon of the upland south of the river Ancre, occupying every important height, so that we have direct observation of the ground eastward and north-eastward. The enemy have fallen back upon their fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume Transloy road.

EFFECT ON ENEMY'S STRENGTH AND MORAL.

The importance of the three months' offensive should not be judged by the distance advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken, but by the effect on the enemy's strength in numbers, material and moral. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated costly but unsuccessful counter-attacks, without causing the Allies to relax their steady methodical pressure.

Troops from every part of the British Empire have been engaged in this action and all have behaved with the discipline and resolution of veterans.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT'S EXTRAORDINARY SPIRIT OF OFFENSIVE.

Our air-craft has shown the spirit of offensive in the highest degree, and the work of its members has been as conspicuous for skill and judgment as for daring. It is safe to say that 200 British aeroplanes cross the enemy's front for every enemy machine crossing ours.

EAUCOURT ENTIRELY CLEARED OF ENEMY.

OPERATIONS HAMPERED BY HEAVY RAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Last night's British communiqué says there was heavy rain during the night and early day.

Fighting near Eaucourt L'Abbaye is proceeding satisfactorily. Things are quiet elsewhere except for intermittent shelling.

The weather interfered with the work of the aircraft. One of our machines is missing.

This afternoon's communiqué says, Eaucourt L'Abbaye has been cleared of the enemy and is now entirely in our hands.

There was considerable shelling on our front south of the Ancre during night, otherwise there is nothing to report. There has been heavy rain since this morning.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

General Haig last night reported:—Hostile artillery has been active especially in the neighbourhood of the Zollern Redoubt and between Dueudecourt and Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

An attempted enemy bombing attack in the latter region was repulsed and enemy wounded were abandoned.

There has been considerable shelling south of the Ypres-Menin road.

Elsewhere the day was quiet.

Rain continued most of the day.

M POINCARE CONGRATULATES GENERAL HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 4.

M. Poincare has visited the Somme and congratulated General Haig on the recent magnificent British successes. He decorated Generals Gouch and Butler with the Legion of Honour.

IMPORTANT TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 4.

Last night's communiqué says on the Somme front a localised attack on each side of Peronne-Bapaume Road gained us an important trench and 120 prisoners north of Rancourt. There was great reciprocal artillery work south of the Somme.

LATER.

The afternoon communiqué says we completed the capture of the strong lines of German trenches between Morval and St. Pierre Vaast wood. We took 200 prisoners.

There was a lively enemy bombardment at Belloy-en-Santerre.

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

IMPORTANT PEAKS OCCUPIED.

PRECIPICES CLIMBED UNDER FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 4.

It is officially announced that fresh successes have resulted from the Italian offensive in the mountains at the Italian head of the valley of the Brenta. The Italians captured the second peak of Col. Bricon, 8,000 feet high, after climbing the precipices under fire, also a peak 8,500 feet in Carnia.

AUSTRIANS MAY RETIRE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Innsbruck Nachrichten" mentions the possibility of an Austrian retirement involving temporary evacuation of Trieste and the Carso line.

DEPORTEES FROM NORTHERN FRANCE.

TO BE REPATRIATED AS SOON AS CROPS ARE GATHERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Oct. 4.

The Spanish Ambassador in Berlin states that all persons deported from north of France will be repatriated as soon as the crops are gathered.

NATURALISED ENEMY SUBJECTS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The Chamber has adopted a Bill revoking the naturalisation of former enemy subjects.

CUSTOMARY CANNONADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 5.

Last night's communiqué reported that nothing important had occurred.

There has been the customary cannonade on the Somme which was more intense in the vicinity of Belloy and Assevillers.

Our infantry progressed east of Morval.

A duel with trench weapons occurred in Alsace on Baren Reichackerkopf.

STEADY ENCIRCLMENT OF MONT ST QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the French are stedily encircling Mont St. Quentin, the key to the Peronne defences.

They are utilising monitors on canals daily for bombardment.

GERMAN ARTILLERY'S "LAMENTABLE" SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters wires:—The straits to which the Germans have been put for reserves is suggested by the fact that prisoners have been taken belonging to the Naval Division which has been brought from the coast to assist in defence.

A scathing commentary on the quality of the German gunnery is disclosed in the following underlined extract from the official diary of the 108th Regiment:—"In view of our artillery's perfectly lamentable shooting all patrols have been called in."

GERMAN INFERIORITY IN ARTILLERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A captured Bavarian battalion order condemns the unnecessary demand for barrage fire and asks:—Why do you always acknowledge the enemy's superiority without reason? An artillery commander assures me that this cannot continue. His ammunition and guns are both done for. Opening rapid fire without orders shows despicable cowardice.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD BRZEZANY.

ZLOTA LIPA CROSSED.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM COMMANDING HEIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.

General Teherbatcheff's troops on the third day of a furious engagement crossed the River Zlota Lipa, south of Brzezany under cover of artillery fire and drove the enemy from the heights commanding the river.

Russian artillery then advanced as near as possible to Brzezany and bombarded the town.

STUBBORN BATTLES IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A Russian official announcement says that battles continue west of Lutsk and southward of that town. The enemy is stubbornly holding the positions on the Zlota Lipa.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

UNABLE TO GET INTO TOUCH WITH ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 4.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet has resigned.

LATER.

An official statement says the Government resigned because it was unable to get into touch with the Entente representatives and a settlement of national questions was consequently hampered.

GREECE AND ENTENTE.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF STEPS TAKEN BY ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—The Greek colony in Egypt has received some interesting details with regard to the incidents which totok place at Athens at the beginning of the month. Towards the end of August the Entente Ambassadors warned the Geek Government that their countries were about to take measures which would stop for all time the activities of the German and pro-German element in Greece as well as smuggling of contraband and spying. This intimation caused somewhat of a sensation in official circles and hurried and repeated consultations took place between the King, M. Zaimas and Entente Ministers. However, on the 1st instant the Allied fleet, consisting of sixty ships of all classes, proceeded to take up its position in the Gulf of Piraeus from Salamis to Phalerum. The same afternoon the British and French Ministers called on M. Zaimas and handed him a Note, which, they said, they had been ordered to submit to the Greek Government and which would explain the object of the presence of the Anglo-French warships.

ENTENTE DEMANDS.

This Note informed the Athenic Cabinet that the British and French Governments had decided that all enemy agents must forthwith leave Greece, whither they would not be allowed to return until the conclusion of the war. All Greek subjects convicted of corruption or spying would have to be suitably punished, and as they knew the Central Empires were receiving information as to Allied movements, etc., through various sources, especially through the local telegraphic service, their Governments insisted on acquiring control of the wireless and the ordinary telegraph system and of the post office.

GERMAN STEAMERS IN HARBOUR SEIZED

As the world knows, M. Zaimis agreed to these demands. Shortly afterwards, a steam pinnace put off from a French cruiser in the harbour, and made a round of the four Deutschpost Africa steamers which had been lying there since the outbreak of war. On each ship the French flag was hoisted, a detachment of French sailors was left, a thorough search was carried out and the few Germans on board were arrested. At the same hour, a detachment of English sailors was landed and these proceeded to take possession of the wireless station, telegraph offices, post office and customs.

ARREST OF GERMAN SPIES.

The next step was to arrest all German and Austrian agents. Several spies were caught redhanded; Baron Schenk's right-hand man Defner and the men who had been responsible for the victualling of submarines, a certain Hofffmann, and various other foreigners, whose names appear on the Entente "black list," were arrested and arrests were made on an extensive scale within and without the city, of various Greeks who had either been guilty of spying, etc., or had incurred the suspicion of the Entente. These arrests created a good deal of commotion, but little real trouble was experienced in effecting them. It was said Baron Schenk had given himself up at the British Legation. That is not true. However, Baron Schenk was arrested in his own house and sent across to Kavala, where he he was set at liberty. In addition to German ships in the Piraeus, the Allied fleet also seized the Hamburg American liner Marienbad in the Gulf of Salamis and another ship in the harbour of Syra.

"CHRONICLE" DEFAMATION CASE.

DAMAGES FOR THE PLAINTIFF RS. 3,000.

"TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER."

JUDGE ON FAIR COMMENT.

The following is the full text of the judgment in the case of Surajmal B. Mehta v. Horniman and others which was delivered yesterday by Justice Macleod:—

This is a suit for damages filed by Surajmal B. Mehta, a solicitor of the High Court against the Editor, Printers and Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle," for alleged defamation contained in two articles which appeared in that paper on the 7th and 15th March last respectively.

In 1912 Tatyasaheb Holkar entered into an agreement with one Ashidbai to sell to her the bungalow at Nepean Sea Road for Rs. 66,000. Ashidbhai was the nominee of her son, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada, (hereceforth called Dada) The plaintiff acted as common solicitor and when the usual advertisement for claim had been published, one Khambatta gave notice that Tatya Saheb had already agreed to sell the bungalow to him. Eventually Khambatta had to file a suit for specific performance which was decided in his favour on the 6th September, 1912. Thereafter Dada filed a suit No. 907 of 1912 against Tatya Saheb for damages for breach of his contract. D'Cunha acted as his solicitor in that suit while the plaintiff acted for Tatyasaheb. The suit was settled by Tatyasaheb paying Rs. 9,000 to Dada. In 1915 one Bhagwandas Gordhandas filed a suit against Dada to recover Rs. 3,000 on a promissory note.

That suit came on for hearing before Davar J. on the 26th March, 1916, and was part heard at the close of the day. For some reason which is not apparent, the plaintiff chose to call his witnesses though the onus lay on the defendant to prove his defence as soon as the pro-note was admitted in evidence. The following Monday the 28th the plaintiff did not appear and the suit was dismissed with costs.

A report of the case was brought to the notice of the first defendant who considered that owing to the nature of the allegations made by Dada in his defence and the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses it might be desirable to get further information. He sent for Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer and from the papers given to him by Nanabhoy he evolved the articles which are now complained of. The first article began by setting out the contents of the pleadings. Briefly stated it may be said that Dada admitted signing the note in favour of Shambhuprasad the brother of Bhagwandas. Shambhuprasad was dead and Bhagwandas brought the suit either as survivor of two co-owners or as representative of his brother. Dada, however, contended that Shambhuprasad, who was a clerk in Surajmal's employ, was Surajmal's nominee under the following circumstances. Surajmal had instigated him to file the suit in his mother's name for damages against Tatyasaheb promising that he would secure to Dada from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 rupees as damages and in consideration for that Dada was to pay him Rs. 3,000 Dada was made to execute the promissory note as evidence of the bargain and it was made out in the name of Shambhuprasad, as it was thought, it would not look well, if Surajmal's name appeared on it. After the suit was settled Surajmal asked him for Rs. 3,000 but as he had only received 9,000 instead of the large amount promised, Dada refused to pay. Thereupon Surajmal put up Bhagwandas, Shambhuprasad having died, to file the suit.

COMMENTS OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Then follows the passage complained of in the plaint. The writer remarks that the bare recital of the main allegations of Dada was sufficient to reveal very grave misconduct on the part of the solicitor if the charges were well founded and proceeds to comment on these allegations. In the second article the writer after again setting out what he considered to be the allegation of Dada in his defence states that these allegations were largely developed in the cross-examination of Surajmal and that when the plaintiff withdrew on the second day, these allegations remained unanswered. After commenting on Surajmal's cross-examination he concludes:—"It seems to us undesirable in the public interest that the matter should be left at the stage which had been reached when the plaintiff thought fit to withdraw from the case."

Para 7 of the plaint sets out the innuendo that the words in the passages complained of meant and were understood to mean that the plaintiff had been guilty of dishonourable and unprofessional conduct in his practice as a solicitor, that the plaintiff had cheated and defrauded his client Tatyasaheb, that he was a dishonest witness and an unscrupulous solicitor.

DENIAL OF INNUENDO.

The first defendant in his written statement denies the innuendo set out in para 7 of the plaint. He says that the words in so far as they consist of statements of facts are a fair and accurate report of the facts put in evidence at the trial of Suit 837 of 1915 published bona fide and without malice and in so far as they consist of expressions of opinion they are fair and honest comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts which were matters of public interest.

NOT A JUSTIFICATION.

That is a defence of fair comment and not a justification (Digby v. The Financial News Ltd., 1907 I.K.B. 508). But para 6 states "as to such portion of the said words if any as are not facts put in evidence at the trial of the said suit the same is true in substance and in fact."

It is unfortunate that the plaintiff did not ask for particulars of the statements referred to in this para.

For the articles profess to comment only on what was made public at the trial, and, if in the articles there were no statements of facts which were not made public there was no necessity for that para.

Mr. Bahadurji had, however, to admit that the articles did contain statements of such facts but, as far as I could gather, his case was that there was nothing which it was necessary for him to justify.

WHAT IS FAIR COMMENT?

The law as to what is fair comment and what it is sufficient to prove to justify fair comment has been very clearly stated in Digby v. The Financial News Ltd., (supra). The plaintiff had issued an advertisement for a partner to complete the formation of a syndicate. One Carruthers wrote asking for particulars which were given to him together with certain reports and other documents. Carruthers handed them to the defendant who wrote an article commenting satirically on the advertisement and on the particulars and documents sent by the plaintiff to Carruthers. The defendant pleaded that the facts on which the comment was based were true and the case came before the Court on a summons taken out by the plaintiff for further particulars of the statements said to be true. In allowing an appeal from an order for further particulars Cozens Hardy M. K. said, "It is essential that the defendant should show that the documents sent by the plaintiff to Carruthers really contained the statements which the newspaper article said they contained. That, I think, is all that is meant by para 8 of the defence when it says 'that in so far as the said words contain statements of fact the same are true in substance and fact' I cannot read that para as in any way raising the issue whether the statements made in the documents were true." Comment in order to be fair must be based on facts and if a defendant cannot show that his comment contains no mis-statement of fact, he cannot prove a defence of fair comment. The usual way to begin such a plea is by asserting that the facts on which the comment is based are true, that is that the defendant has made no misstatements in formulating the materials upon which he has commented. If the defendant makes a misstatement of any of the facts upon which he comments it at once negatives the possibility of his comment being fair.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FACT AND COMMENT.

Mr. Hunt v. Star Newspaper Co., Ltd. 1908 2 K. B. at p. 319 Fletcher-Moulton L. J. said: "In the first place comment in order to be justifiable as fair comment must appear as comment and must not be mixed up with the facts so that the reader cannot distinguish what is fact and what is comment. The justice of this rule is obvious. If the facts are stated separately and the comment appears as an inference from these facts, any injustice that it might do will be to some extent negatived by the reader seeing the grounds upon which the unfavourable inference is based. But if fact and comment be intermingled so that it is not reasonably clear what portion purports to be inference he will naturally suppose that the injurious statements are based on adequate grounds known to the writer though not necessarily set out by him." And Cozens Hardy M.R. said "But there still remains the question whether if and only if the facts are substantially true the comment made by the defendant based upon those true facts was fair and such as might in the opinion of the jury be reasonably made." I cannot do better than adopt the language of Kennedy S. in Joynt v. Cycle Trade Publishing Co., (1904 2 K.B. 292). "The comment must not misstate facts because a comment cannot be fair which is built upon facts which are not truly stated and further it must not carry imputations of an evil sort except so far as the facts truly stated warrant the imputations." And in Dakhyl v. Labouchere, Lord Atkinson said, "A personal attack may form part of a fair comment upon given facts truly stated, if it be warranted by those facts. In other words in my view if it be a reasonable inference from those facts. Whether the personal attack in any given case can reasonably be inferred from the truly stated facts upon which it purports to be a comment is a matter of law for the determination of the judge, but if he should rule that this inference is capable of being reasonably drawn it is for the jury to determine whether in that particular case it ought to be drawn."

Lastly, comment may sometimes consist in the statement of a fact and may be held to be comment if the fact so stated appears to be a deduction or conclusion come to by the writer from the other facts stated or referred to by him or in the common knowledge of the persons writing and those to whom the words are addressed and from which his conclusion may reasonably be inferred. See O'Brien v. Marquis of Salisbury 6 Times L. Rep. 137.

AN INDISCREET STEP.

Now I come to the evidence of the circumstances under which these articles came to be written. When the 1st defendant after reading the report of the trial came to the conclusion that there should be a further inquiry he asked his sub-editor to procure the attendance of Nanabhoy. Surajamal was reported to have said in his evidence: "His managing clerk then (1909) was Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer. He had remained with him for five years. Now he had dispensed with his services and he was on hostile terms with him." With that evidence before him to send for Nanabhoy was a very indiscreet step on the part of the 1st defendant if he wanted to write a fair comment on the report of the trial for it is difficult to escape from thinking that the 1st defendant must have expected to hear from Nanabhoy something to Surajmal's detriment. All the necessary materials for an article he could have obtained from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., defendants' solicitors. Though the 1st defendant was probably not aware of it, there was ample justification for Surajmal's statement regarding his late managing clerk. Nanabhoy left his service at the end of November 1914 and went to Mr. Vachha, solicitor. He took Dada with him as a client for Mr. Vachha, and, immediately after correspondence was opened by Mr. Vachha with Surajmal which resulted in suit 1499 of 1915 being filed by Dada against Surajmal for an account. Nanabhoy attended to that suit. A reference to the Commissioner was directed and to the account filed by Surajmal, Nanabhoy drew up objections and surcharges, totalling about Rs. 73,000. He also instigated Dada during the pendency of the suit to call upon the police to institute an inquiry regarding one of the items in the account and he was looking after Dada's defence in the suit filed against him by Bhagwandas.

By February 1916, Dada seems to have got tired of Vachha as his solicitor for he discharged him and signed warrants in both suits in favour of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. The immediate result was a consent decree in suit No. 1499 of 1914 whereby the suit was dismissed and a decree was passed in favour of Surajmal on his counterclaim for over Rs. 1,300. Nanabhoy's advice cost Dada over Rs. 5,000 in costs. Nanabhoy was also disappointed at not having received a larger bonus than Rs. 5,000 from Surajmal for the business procured. He wrote a letter to one Luxmidas in which he said he was asking for Rs. 30,000.

NANABHOY AND 1ST DEFENDANT.

On the first occasion when Nanabhoy saw the 1st defendant he was asked if he could procure the record of the case. On the second occasion he brought a copy of the plaint and proceedings and observations for defendants' Counsel. 1st defendant knew that Nanabhoy was with Mr. Vachha and he understood when he got these observations that they had been drawn in Mr. Vachha's office. It has now been proved that they were drawn by Mr. Vachha and read without correction by Nanabhoy. Nanabhoy did say they were drawn by another clerk Thakurdas and approved by him, but I must believe Mr. Vachha. When Dada changed his attorneys Mr. Vachha kept all the papers and Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., had to get copies of the proceedings from the plaintiff's solicitors. They did not draw any fresh observations from Dada's instructions for some reason not apparent and counsel at the hearing had nothing in their briefs except copies of the pleadings with the documents annexed thereto. Unfortunately for himself the 1st defendant read Mr. Vachha's observations, and, though it is denied, I think he probably had some conversation with Nanabhoy about them. Since the 1st defendant was thirsting for information it seems very improbable that Nanabhoy should have handed over the papers and then departed. It may be noted here that these observations contained a virulent attack against Surajmal's conduct as a solicitor though the writer conceded that it had nothing to do with the merits of the case he was dealing with. 1st defendant must also have obtained before he wrote the second article some notes of the evidence given by the first two witnesses at the trial, which was not set out at length in the "Chronicle" report.

THE OFFENDING ARTICLES.

I now come to the articles of the 7th and 15th March. There can be no doubt I think that reading the articles as a whole, the passages complained of contain the innuendos set out in para 7 of the plant. The 1st defendant candidly admitted that in his opinion the legitimate inference to be drawn from the report of the case was that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal in the suit filed by him and the comment in the passages complained of certainly amounts to this that in the opinion of the writer Dada's defence was a true one and Surajmal was deliberately evading answering questions which he was able to answer, by pretending that his memory had failed him. Was then the 1st defendant's comment on the report of the trial fair comment tested by the rule to which I have referred above? In the first place was it based on facts truly stated or were there misstatements of facts? And in this latter there must be included the omission of important facts for unless a report which is being commented on is fairly set out the comment cannot possibly be fair.

REPORT OF CASE NOT PROPERLY SET OUT.

It cannot be said that the report of the case was properly set out before the comment began. True the effect of the pleadings is set out, but pleadings are very different from evidence and nothing is said about the evidence given on oath by Surajmal in examination-in-chief, denying the allegations made against him by Dada. His cross-examination is referred to in language which leads the reader to infer that he completely broke down and the 1st defendant writes the case was suddenly withdrawn, the judge appropriately remarking that the plaintiff had adopted a very wise course. The Judge used those words for reasons only known to himself; they certainly are not apparent from the report, but the addition of the word "appropriately" by the 1st defendant cannot be commended under the circumstances and gives a clue to the state of his mind when commencing his comments. It is obvious that saturated with Mr. Vachha's observations he was ready to pass judgment on a case the trial of which had only just commenced.

His first remark is "that the plaintiff was merely the creature of Mr. Surajmal admits of little doubt in view of the circumstances revealed." The word "little" is evidently equivalent to "no." He continues "and that Mr. Surajmal should have thus been content to have the case withdrawn and the very ugly allegations made against him left unrefuted is a matter which demands further inquiry."

"UNREFUTED" ALLEGATIONS.

Of course, if Bhagwandas was Surajmal's nominee, then Surajmal was the person who gave the word for the plaintiff to withdraw, but the recorded circumstances nowhere point inevitably to the conclusion; and if "unrefuted" means "disproved by the decisions of the Court," then Surajmal was content that the allegation against him should go unrefuted. No doubt "not disproved" may be the dictionary meaning of "unrefuted" but in the second article the 1st defendant writes that 'the allegations remained "unanswered" and it can hardly be contested that "unanswered" ordinarily means "uncontradicted"; "answer" means a reply to a charge, a defence, so the denial of an allegation is an answer to the making of it and not only does it seem clear that the 1st defendant used the word "unrefuted" as equivalent to "unanswered" but I fancy that most men would read it in the same sense. The point, however, is not very material as I have already observed that the fact that Surajmal denied on oath these allegations should have been stated before the comment commenced. The passage proceeds, "if the charge that he deliberately instigated one of his clients to bring an action for damages against another of his clients, sending him to another solicitor for the purpose and then arranging a settlement over that solicitor's head was true, then it is perfectly clear that Mr. Surajmal would not be a suitable person for the practice of the honourable profession of a solicitor."

Then the words containing (reads subsequent passage from the article) follow very remarkable admissions. 'As regards the last-named point it may be as well to elucidate the matter a little further on the basis of the defendant's allegations though the matter was not fully revealed in court.'

The allegations are that Surajmal after instigating Dada to file a suit against his own client Tatyasaheb sends him to another solicitor to file the suit, but after that had been done, arranged the settlement of the suit with Dada without letting Dada's solicitor know what was happening. Truly the matter was not revealed in Court nor in any of the proceedings; it was revealed solely in the observations in possession of the 1st defendant which none would have seen except Mr. Vachha and Nanabhai. A very lame attempt was made to show that the matter was revealed in this passage in para 4 of the written statement of Dada "the said suit against the said Tatyasahib Holkar was settled by Mr. Surajmal with defendant for Rs. 9,000 damages. When Mr. Surajmal gave the defendant a cheque in payment of Rs. 9,000 he demanded payment for himself of Rs. 3,000 under the said Promissory Note but the defendant declined to pay the same as Mr. Surajmal's promise was to get this defendant at least 20,000 by way of damages."

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

Strictly speaking it is a breach of professional etiquette for a solicitor appearing for one party to have any conversation or any dealing with the opposite party except through his solicitor if he has one. According to Mr. Surajmal this rule is not always observed in Bombay as he seemed to think there was nothing wrong in settling direct with the opposite party provided his solicitor's costs were secured. But how can any reasonable person spell out of the passage in the written statement which I have just quoted a charge by Dada against Surajmal of having broken this rule of professional etiquette and I may note here that there is nothing in the written statement about Surajmal sending Dada to Mr. D'Cunha. No, it is transparently clear that whatever the 1st defendant may say now as to the meaning he read out of that passage, he would never have said a word in the article on this matter if it had not been that he had three observations before him, and it is purely an after-thought to say that the passage in the written statement contained the charge made in the observations. It is obvious that counsel when drawing the written statement from these observations deliberately and rightly refrained from reproducing this charge, considering Mr. Vachha's remark. "It is submitted that this act of Mr. Surajmal to hold communication with Dada in the absence of Dada's solicitor, Mr. D'Cunha was highly improper, but *we think we are not concerned with that here.*"

But the 1st defendant made a worse blunder. Even if it can be said that it was alleged in the proceedings that Mr. Surajmal settled the whole matter direct with Dada it certainly was never alleged anywhere that Surajmal then wrote to the other solicitor stating etc. This was taken direct from the observations, and what is more startling the comment is also taken direct from the observations. What justification was there for 1st defendant stating that the contents of Surajmal's letters which he got from the observations were not only untrue, but were so written deliberately in order to screen the breach of etiquette committed by him?

STORY OF THE CHEQUE.

This brings me to the second article where these allegations from the observations are again repeated with the further fact added that Surajmal paid Dada with his own cheque. That statement has now been proved to be false by the production of Tatyasaheb's cheque. It is difficult to see what object the 1st defendant would have had in laying most extraordinary stress on these facts which he had gathered from the observations unless he wished whilst making a personal attack on Surajmal on a matter outside the case to drive home the inference he drew from the circumstances actually revealed that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal and that all Dada's allegations against him were true.

MR. SURAJMAL'S MEMORY.

He, after referring to these allegations of the defendant including those which were never made ,goes on to tell his readers that they were largely developed in the cross-examination of Surajmal by Mr. Davar, which was unfinished at the close of the day. As a matter of fact the cross-examination on the allegation actually made had hardly begun as Mr. Davar had practically no instructions, and the first defendant's remarks regarding Surajmal's memory were singularly unfortunate. Surajmal could not remember what he said to Dada when Dada heard of Khambatta's agreement and asked Surajmal what he should do or whether he told Dada to go to other attorneys. He could hardly be expected to remember the first but if he told Dada to go to other attorneys, as he was acting for Tatyasahib that was the right thing to say.

DRAFT OF NOTICE TO HOLKAR.

The only suspicious failure of memory as appearing from the report was as regards the draft of the notice to be sent to Tatyasaheb claiming damage. The questions put to Surajmal were framed on evidence in possession of Dada's legal advisers. As a matter of fact they had no such evidence, it was never suggested in the observations and the questions were scandalous questions which under the rules which govern counsel's duties in cross-examining a witness should never have been put. Mr. Vachha had been subpœned to produce two drafts prepared by Surajmal when the suit was settled. He came to court with these and showed them to Dada's counsel. According to the statement made to me by Mr. Davar. Mr. Vachha who had nothing to do with the case said to him, "ask the witness whether he drafted the notice to Tatyasahib, he won't deny it." So Mr. Davar put the question, and although Surajmal first denied it, the question was persisted in and he was bullied into going so far as to say he could not remember whether he had drafted the notice. His explanation now given by him is that he was pestered by Counsel's persistent questions and seeing papers in Counsel's hands which was the draft referred to above, he got frightened and said he could not remember. This is an excellent example of the abuse of the powers of cross-examination, though of course 1st defendant was entitled to draw his inference from what he read. It had been proved that Mr. D'Cunha drafted the notice from Dada's instructions. As to the words "other matters of importance he had also forgotten," they were grossly unfair and the first defendant's attempt to explain them was indicrous. It is obvious therefore that following the rulings I have cited I must hold that the 1st defendant has misstated the fact on which his comment was based. He had laid the greatest stress on allegations which were never revealed to the public to support the conclusions he arrived at and has, moreover accepted those allegtions as true. The defence of fair comment must therefore inevitably fail. I must also find that from the report of the case before the public as far as it went, it could not reasonably be inferred that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal, that is to say, using the word, in its strongest sense.

"Infer" is a general term for drawing a logical conclusion from given data on premise's though it frequently implies little more than surmise. It is rarely used in the sense of 'conclude', it generally denotes a step in the process of reasoning. It is necessary therefore to consider the form of the inferences arrived at by the 1st defendant in order to see whether they are reasonable and it is obvious that they are definite conclusions. It would have been reasonable to infer from the act that Bhagwandas withdrew his case that he was apprehensive that Dada would be able to succeed in his defence and prove that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal or that it was possible that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal, it was not reasonable to infer that Bhagwandas was the nominee of Surajmal. The former ones are true inferences, the latter is a conclusion. The 1st defendant has confused inference with assumption, he has accepted as true anything that was suggested by the one side and discarded as untrue anything that was said by the other side without any discrimination and without any attempt to weigh the merits of the respective cases.

AN IMPOSSIBLE INFERENCE.

On the given data it was impossible for anyone to draw an inference in the nature of a conclusion. If the inference had been of a less conclusive character, I might have held it reasonable, and performing the functions of a jury I might have held that it ought to have been made. Though when more than one reasonable inference can be drawn from given data, it would hardly be fair comment to draw the most unfavourable one without pointing that others more favourable could be drawn. The suggestions made more than once that the facts revealed necessitated a further inquiry were superfluous. What need of further inquiry? Mr. Horniman had conducted the inquiry. The accused had been convicted *in absentia*.

THE FINDING.

On the question of damages I must take into account the fact that a most virulent attack had been made upon the plaintiff in his professional capacity and that no attempt has been made by the defendant to express regret for having published a libel when it had become obvious that conclusions had been come to on data insufficient by themselves, apart from the fact that some of them were not legally available.

This is a flagrant instance of trial by newspaper under the guise of fair comment. The limits which are set to the rights of newspaper to comment on matters of public interest are extremely wide and there is therefore all the more necessity for caution to see that they are not overstepped and that the fundamental principle that none should be condemned unheard is adhered to.

I find on the issues—

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. No.
4. Unnecessary.
5. No.
6. Damages Rs. 3,000.

There will be a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 and costs.

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S. K. N.

D. S. O. FOR AIRMEN.

GALLANTRY OF SECOND-LIEUTS F. SOWREY AND D. BRANDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The D. S. O. has been conferred upon Second-Lieutenants Frederick Sowrey and Alfred Debath Brandon in recognition of their gallantry and distinguished service in connection with successful attacks on enemy airships.

BADLY DAMAGED ZEPPELIN SIGHTED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.

A Zeppelin from England passed over the Frisian village of Zwaagesteinde at 5-30 on Monday morning badly damaged. A piece was missing from the stern, where the gondola had been displaced and the Zeppelin was staggering.

HALF SUBMERGED ZEPPELIN SIGHTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A fisherman sighted at mid-day on Monday what was evidently one of the Zeppelins which took part in the raid on England on Sunday.

She was half submerged 35 miles off Sylt and was surrounded by German torpedo-boats and destroyers. Two larger vessels alongside were seen attempting to keep the airship afloat.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR ELECTORAL REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Speaker is convening the Parliamentary Conference on Electoral Retorm. The Speaker himself will preside and the first meeting will probably be held on the 10th instant.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The upper age limit for attendance at the Army Entrance Examination after November will be eighteen and a half except in the case of candidates who have served in the forces where it will be 21.

FALL OF JAPANESE CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Oct. 4.

Count Okuma is resigning, it is stated owing to infirmity.

He recommends that Viscount Kato, ex-Foreign Minister, shall succeed to him but it is understood that the Elder Statesmen favour Marshall Terauchi. It is believed that the Cabinet will resign *en bloc*.

According to a correspondent the criticism of the Government's handling of the China problem has contributed to the fall of the Ministry.

REFORMS MEMORANDUM TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

With reference to the paragraph stating that all non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, with the exception of three, have submitted a joint memorandum to his Excellency the Viceroy on constitutional reforms to be instituted after the war, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—We have excellent authority for stating that the information contained in this paragraph is to some extent incorrect. We believe that none of the European non-official members had anything to do with the memorandum in question, and we have positive information that at least eight non-official Indian members did not sign it. Of the twelve Mahomedan members of the Council only five signed the memorandum and of these five two, (not three as previously stated) are ex-presidents of the All-India Moslem League.

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A perusal of the novel will, we are sure, convince the truth of the above allegations.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday Oct. 5.)

The following temporary arrangements are sanctioned vice Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S. Assistant Political Agent. Palanpur, who has proceeded on Military duty, pending further orders:—

Khan Saheb F. S. Master, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, to be in charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, in addition to his own duties.

Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, to be in in charge of the current duties of the Superintendent of Police Palanpur, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police Satara.

The resignation of Mr. Shamrao Wamarao Mhatre, L.M. & S., of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Mr. Rajaram Dayaram Pandya, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Borsad, has been granted privilege leave on half pay for two months and eighteen days with effect from the 24th July 1916.

Mr. J. Lobo, Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, is appointed to act as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. W. N. Richardson.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Larkana, is granted privilege leave, for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 12th October 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector on deputation, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of the conclusion of his deputation.

Mr. H. C. Fleming to hold the temporary appointment of a sixth grade Deputy Collector for six months and to draw the full pay of the appointment.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., or pending further orders:—

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to act as Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

Mr. Tahilram Khiomal to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Chainrai Bulchand.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall to be Superintendent of Lights, Bombay.

Mr. J. P. D'Arcy to continue to act as Superintendent of Lights, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Threlfall or pending further orders.

Mr. P. G. Messent, C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E. to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Kt., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, on return to duty, to act as Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins proceeding on leave.

Until the return of Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Mr. H. Hodgkinson, Acting Deputy Shipping Master, to act as Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. F. E. Guerrier to act as Deputy Shipping Master for the period during which Mr. Hodgkinson acts as Shipping Master, Bombay, or pending further orders.

The services of Commander G. N. Fortesth, R.I.M., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, substantive pro tem., vice Commander W. C. Taylor, R.I.M., withdrawn for service in Mesopotamia, with effect from the 12th September 1916.

The services of the Reverend R. E. Lee, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of Marriage between Indian Christians is hereby granted to the Reverend Eknathrao S. Ghodke of the American Marathi Mission.

Mr. Yezdezard Dadabhai Thanevala to act as Professor of Botany, Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 10th November 1916, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. T. Saxton, pending further orders.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for fourteen days with effect from the 22nd September 1916.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, has been appointed to be in charge of the office of the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. E. Mirams.

Mr. E. E. Woods, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 19th September, 1916.

Mr. P. Meir, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Sind, is granted leave without allowances for one year with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. J. R. Allan is appointed do duty as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Sind vice Mr. P. Weir, pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Robert Stonehouse Broomfield to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September, 1916.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Harry Campbell Howie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August, 1916.

Thomas Sylvanus Pipe to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August, 1916.

The following notification by the Government of India, Home Department, is republished:—

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Ronald Stuart Moberly is placed on the Supernumeraary list, with effect from the 2nd September, 1916.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Narayan Raghavendra Mangalvedrekar, retiring:—

Mr. Shaik Abdul Kadir Ahmadi to be Deputy Educational Inspector, West Khandesh.

Mr. Vinayak Vishnu Sathaye to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik.

LUCKY VISIT TO OLD HOME.

While making his way across Essex, Mr. Hubert George Green, formarly a chemist of Witham, had a fancy to see his old home, which he had not visited for twenty years. Calling on a cousin in the town, he was informed that there was a legacy of nearly £200 awaiting him, which had been left him by an aunt many years before. Advertisements had been published all over the world asking him to communicate with his aunt's executors, but he had never seen any of them.

Mr. Green, who on Sept. 8 celebrated him fifty-fifth birthday, has now drawn the money.

When the Great Raymond, now playing at the Gymnase, was in India, he made a special study of the mysteries of the Yogi. That is why certain of his astounding feats appear inexplicable even to some of the ablest experts in jugglery in the Western world.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is the statement of accounts of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund corrected up to September 30, 1916:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash	47,35,750	12	1
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 6,600 and 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	1,58,305	11	1
Rs.	49,46,732	7	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots)	1,11,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,74,800	0	0
Sind Women's Branch, Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch, Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	14,883	11	6
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom Weavers in Southern Division	7,500	0	0
For relief of Handloom Weavers of Dhulia	3,000	0	0
Commandant, Military Depot, Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund	5,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	17,678	8	10
Rs.	5,66,953	9	11
St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	12,80,075	12	8
Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars	63,399	15	11
Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	12,219	1	2
Suspense on account of Temporary Loan to Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	30,000	0	0
Rs.	19,58,648	7	8
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 30th September, 1916, Rs. 2,70,483-15-6; *Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 27,00,000-0-0; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4th September, 1914, for safe custody (par value), Rs. 15,000-0-0; Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13th April, 1915, for safe custody (par value), Rs. 2,600-0-0	29,88,083	15	6
Grand Total Rs.	49,46,732	7	2

(*A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is earmarked for payment to His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund.)

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR FUND.

GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916.

The following subscriptions and gifts were received during the month of September:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 10,03,956-9-2; Mr. E. L. Norton, I.C.S., Rs. 5; first instalment of proceeds of concert by the Swarashtra High School at Rajkot per Mrs. Harold, Rs. 500; Rajkot Tobacco Fund per Mrs. Harold, Rs. 9; Regimental Institutes 1/1st Brecknockshire Battalion S. W. B. at Mhow, Rs. 300; Mr. Jani and others of Lunawada, Rs. 30; H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Rs. 30; Mr. Reuben and Staff, Rs. 15-8; Staff of Political Agent, and Collector, Rs. 8; Mrs. Ziaddin, Rs. 6; Mrs. B. J. Patel, Rs. 5; total of subscriptions under Rs. 5, Rs. 27-6; Mr. E. Landon, Nasik, Rs. 10; anonymous, Rs. 82-8; Mrs. Randle for repairing piano, Rs. 75; Mrs. Strelly, Rs. 5; Mrs. Clater, Rs. 25; Nursing Staff, St. George's Hospital, Rs. 50; Members of the Byculla Club, 16th instalment, Rs. 250; per Mrs. Brendon, Satara, Rs. 498-8; Wadhwan and Boyka Taluka School Masters, Rs. 19-1; Staff and Students of the Elphinstone College, Rs. 830; Anonymous per Mrs. Jennings, Rs. 23; British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., per Mr. G. Laird, Rs. 500; per Lieut.-Colonel Pottinger, Cutch Bhooj, Rs. 44-2; Rani Saheb of Kurundwad Senior, Rs. 500; eleventh contribution from 28 Parsi ladies per Mrs. J. B. Petit, Rs. 141; Mr. H. P. Strong, Rs. 12; A. B., Rs. 5; Barsi Light Railway Employees' Anna War Fund, 10th instalment, Rs. 75; Mrs. Saville, Rs. 40; the Officer-Commanding Depot 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry F. F., Rs. 200; M K. G., Rs. 5; C. M. Correa, Rs. 40; Porbunder State for August, 1916, Rs. 250; Sir Shapurji Broacha, Rs. 5,000; Sir Sassoon David, Rs. 5,000; Ahmedabad Branch per Mrs. Broomfield:—Proceeds of Concert at the Railway Institute, Rs. 1,000, Proceeds of Concert organized by Mrs. Broomf[illegible] 1,000, total Rs. 2,000; per Mrs. Ostrehan, Broach, Rs. 500; "Karaj," Rs. 51; Darjeeling Gymkhana per Mr. D. B. Binning, Rs. 41; Jamnagar Branch for September 1916 per Mr. H. J. Antia, Rs. 1,603-1-6; from Thana District per Mrs. Bharucha, Rs. 2,000; Umpire, Rs. 15; Seeony Cricket Club, Rs. 104; Mrs. Sedgwick, Rs. 24; R. Clark, Rs. 100; Mrs. Ormsby, Rs. 100; Colonel the Hon. A Brodrick, Rs. 70; Sale of Fancy Work per Mrs. Williamson, Rs. 226-14; Health Dept. Staff, Bombay Municipality, further instalment, Rs. 300. Grand total Rs. 10,25,812-9-8.

Gifts of various kinds were also received from:—Ahmedabad Branch, Alibag Branch, Broach Branch, Belgaum Branch, Bijapur Branch, Dharwar Branch, Jamnagar Branch, Jetalsar Branch, Junagadh Branch, Palanpur Branch, Poona Branch, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot Red Cross Branch, Ratnagiri Branch, Satara Branch, Wadhwan Branch, Basseim Burma Red Cross Soldiers and Comfort Society, Byculla Work Party, Yacht Club Circle, Army and Navy Stores, Bijapur ladies per Mrs. Kabraji, Mr. A. B. Chester, Kalka, Mrs. Edwards, Lonavla, Mrs. Graham, Rajkot, Mrs. Hodgson, Belgaum Branch, Mrs. Hubbuck, Ghaya, Mrs. Nolly, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Miss McHattie,

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the 212th casualty list, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Second-Lieut P H Byng, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain A E Cheesman, East Kent Regiment.
Second-Lieut F G Lechlen, I A R O.
Second-Lieut C Albes, I A R O.
Nursing Sister Kearney, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Major A F B Harvey, Royal Field Artillery.
Major H B Smith, R F A.
Major O S Lloyd, R F A.
Major E Courbould-Warren, R F A.
Lieut R L Flux, R F A.
Second-Lieut W Devereux, R F A.
Second-Lieut W E Trafford, R F A.
Second-Lieut P N Edmonds, R F A.
Second-Lieut H C Gallup, R F A.
Second-Lieut E O Mousley, R F A.
Brigadier-General H D Grier, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Major R C J Alexander, R G A.
Major W C R Farmar, R G A.
Lieut R C Lowndes, R G A.
Lieut F P G Williams, R G A.
Lieut E J Williams, R G A.
Second-Lieut R G Parsons, R G A.
Lieut-Colonel F A Wilson, Royal Engineers.
Lieut E B Burns, East Kent Regiment.
Major F C Lodge, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut H L Peacocke, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut J F W Read, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut T Campbell, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieut H G Waldram, Devonshire Regiment.
Lieut W Snell, Devonshire Regiment.
Captain S C W Smith, East Surrey Regiment.
Lieut F J M E Patmore, Hampshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut G Elton, Hampshire Regiment.
Major G M Herbert, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain A Brown, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain C T Highett, Devonshire Regiment.
Lieut D A Simmons, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Lieut S Miller, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut C P Crawly, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut W Barton, Dorsetshire Regiment.
Lieut-Colonel E A E Lethbridge, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Captain S C B Munday, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Captain T Ivey, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Lieut A E Mason, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G Naylor, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
Major J W Nelson, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Captain V S Clarke, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Captain M J Dindwiddy, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Mills, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Lieut J H T Brabazon, Connaught Rangers.
Major P F Pocock, Indian Army.
Captain B G Peel, Indian Army.
Lieut F H O Armstrong, Indian Army.
Lieut G H G Burroughs, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieut H D Stearns, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut W S Halliely, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second-Lieut C V Heron-Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Major E Bennett, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain J Startin, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain C E M Jones, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Captain S G S Haughton, Indian Medical Service.
Captain M L Puri, Indian Medical Service.
Captain C Newcomb, Indian Medical Service.
Lieut N S Jatar, Indian Medical Service.
Lieut R V Martins, Indian Medical Service.

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The following names of British officers appear in the 213th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut L R Ogg, I A R O.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Pitcairn, R F A.
Captain R J Mointyre, Liecestershire Regiment.

BOMBAY AND INDIAN HEROES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent, "Bombay the Beastly," when he regrets that the Indian elite of this first city in India should have failed in their duty when they allowed the Rajput V.C. here to leave this city unsung and unnoticed! We hear of heaps of congratulatory meetings, presentations, addresses and entertainments in honour of recipients of petty honours like Rai and Khan Bahadurs, J.P.'s, etc. It is a pity that our valiant Indian soldiers, who have gained the highest distinction, should be treated with such apathy. We daily read of so much being done by the English people in the big cities and provincial towns in Great Britain in honour of their V.C. heroes, and Lord Mayors have never missed the opportunity in helping in these demonstrations. It was the "Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha" which entertained last winter the Mahomedan hero, Subedar Mir Dast, V.C., and Subedar Ali Bahadur, I.S.O. The working class population presented an address in a local theatre. It is the same body which with the co-operation of Maratha Ekechyu Sabha which arranged last week in honour of the Rajput V.C., Thakur Chhatur Singhji. The bazaars were closed on account of New Moon, the mills were working and yet the arrangers of the demonstration had a fairly good ovation given to the hero in twenty different centres in this city. The above Sabhas deserve to be congratulated and I must say that the millionaires of this city have much to learn from these associations of the poor working-men of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

W. B. M.

Officers and Men of the Okha Battalion, Dwarka, Panchgani Girls' School, Mr. K. Ringger, Lady Robertson, Nagpur, Mrs. Rothfeld, Jalgaon, Lady Sprott, Sir F. H. Sprott, and Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. Clater, Mrs. Coghill, Palanpur, Mrs. Edwards, Lonavla, Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., Miss Fredoux, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Morgan, Coorg, Mamlatdar of Bassein, Mr. J. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Spence, Mr. J. Such, Naini Tal, Singer Sewing Machines Co. also a large quantity of books, magazines and newspapers.

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Frontispiece of Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th September, 1916.

ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., herebv beg to notify the Patrons of the Taj Mahal Hotel that it has ceased to be a War Hospital since 16th September 1916, from which date it is re-opened for the public.

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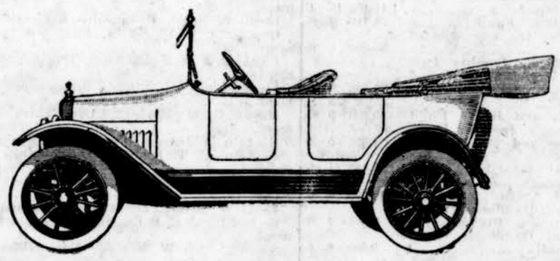

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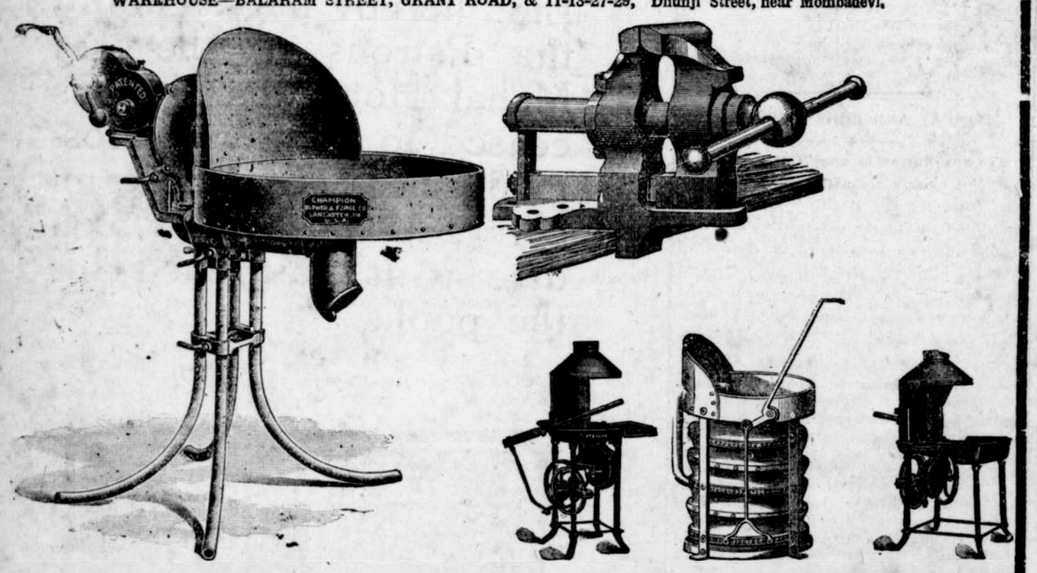

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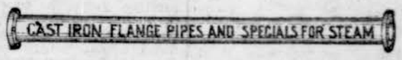

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